

458-4121

# SOUNDINGS

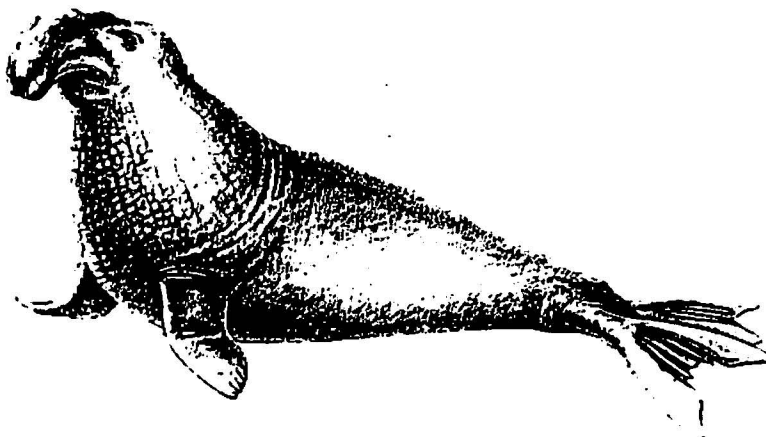
MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER  
AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY  
JANUARY 1993

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* JANUARY 1993 MEETING \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

DATE/TIME:  
Thursday,  
January 28,  
7:30 p.m.

PLACE:  
Lecture Hall,  
Monterey Boat Works,  
Hopkins Marine Station,  
Pacific Grove

SPEAKER:  
Guy Oliver,  
University of California,  
Santa Cruz



TOPIC: ELEPHANT SEALS OF AÑO NUEVO: THEIR NATURAL HISTORY,  
WITH EMPHASIS ON DIVING AND HOMING BEHAVIOR

The breeding activities of Northern Elephant Seals are now at their peak at Año Nuevo and other California rookeries, with the huge bulls struggling for domination, maximizing their mating opportunities. Females are giving birth, nursing, followed by mating and weaning.

While their social lives in the rookeries are now well understood, based on over 20 years of intense and sophisticated study by UCSC biologists, we are just beginning to grasp the quite remarkable patterns of behavior at sea. Our speaker, a graduate student in Professor Burney Le Boeuf's research group at UCSC, will describe the significance of their deep diving, migration and homing behavior. The program will be illustrated with slides.

\*\*\* TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR JAN. 17 WHALE WATCHING TRIP (SEE P. 9) \*\*\*

Due to rising costs the national ACS board decided to raise the cost of membership by ten dollars to \$35 (family \$45, foreign \$45, student \$25). In appreciation of past support, they are offering current members the one-time option of renewing at the 1992 rate. This option is available to all who renew or give gift memberships postmarked by January 31, 1993.

HOPKINS MARINE STATION LIBRARY

JAN 14 1993

## PT SUR LIGHT STATION TOURS SCHEDULED FOR JANUARY THROUGH MARCH

During the Gray Whale migration, one of the best, and most beautiful, sites for watching the whales from shore is Highway 1 in Big Sur. Begin a day of it by taking the tour up to Point Sur Light Station at 9:30 a.m. on Sundays, January through March. For about 3 hours you can enjoy a special place, a historical experience, and whales.

### Volunteer Whalewatch Guides Needed for Light Station Tours

ACS Monterey Bay volunteers join Pt. Sur docents each year to provide a whalewatch guide to the regular tours. It is one of the chapter's most unusual education programs. Only the basic Gray Whale facts are necessary to help visitors enjoy whales.

Guides are still needed for Sundays in January, February and March. If you'd like to be an ACS volunteer whalewatcher, call Esta Lee Albright at 375-1658 for information.



## SCHEDULE CHANGE FOR FRIENDS OF THE SEA OTTER VOLUNTEER TRAINING SESSIONS

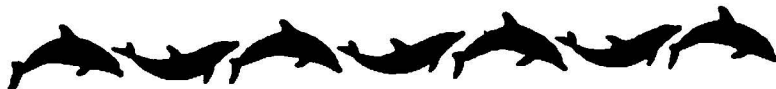
An article about opportunities for volunteering to help Friends of the Sea Otter appeared in the November/December 1992 SOUNDINGS. Volunteers are needed to work in the Sea Otter Center (FSO's retail and educational outlet) and to participate in the "Otter Spotter" on-shore docent program. Two of the training session dates listed in that article have been changed. The revised schedule is as follows:

Information Session -- Wednesday, Feb. 10, 7-8:30 p.m.

Training Session #1 -- Tuesday, Feb. 16, 7-9:30 p.m. (unchanged)

Training Session #2 -- Wednesday, Feb. 24, 7-9:30 p.m.

All three sessions will be held at the Crossroads Community Room. Contact Sarah Pearson (625-3290) for further information.



## A CELEBRATION OF WHALES: THE ACS FIFTH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE MONTEREY, NOVEMBER 6-8, 1992

The American Cetacean Society National Conference Committee, co-chaired by Executive Director Paul Gold and President Steve Katona, organized another very successful conference with 404 people attending.

Although the overall feeling of the conference was hopeful, there is still so very much to be done, especially in the area of increasing protection for smaller cetaceans. Someone commented that there were more people at the conference than there are Northern Right Whales, or Baiji or Vaquita in nature. A sobering thought. There were four sessions covering new research and techniques,

cetacean societies, conservation and new legislation, and one with papers on manatees, a comparison of dolphins and primates, and river dolphins.

To summarize briefly: The movements and behavior of Right Whales off Florida/Georgia are being studied using airships (blimps) -- a quiet and very stable platform for video work. Radio tags, which beam information on location, diving, etc., up to a passing satellite, are a recent development giving scientists a much wider range for collecting information than following animals by boat from shore. Synthetic aperture radar and new night vision



techniques are opening up areas for information, and the increasing use of DNA is answering questions that could never before be explained about genetic relationships within populations. There was an interesting talk on the North Atlantic Bottlenose Whale, a little known and rather secretive species. Randy Wells gave an update on his long term study (now 16 years) of Bottlenose Dolphins in Sarasota Bay, Florida. This fascinating study of behavior and inter-relationships makes a strong point for funding long-term research far beyond the usual Master's or PH.D. span. Denise Herzing's account and video on the social organization of Spotted Dolphins off the Bahamas was a delight. We were also enlightened on the "not-so-gentle giants" -- Humpback competition and aggression over mates.

Two officials from the National Marine Fisheries Service spoke. Some future problems to be addressed are degradation of the marine environment including toxins, pesticides, extra nutrients, noise; fisheries/marine mammal interactions; international management for small cetaceans; re-authorization of the Marine Mammal Protection Act; the dilemma of the International Whaling Commission -- what authority will this organization have in the future and will there be a return to whaling? The Marine Mammal Health and Response Act has been recently passed and a bank of tissues from stranded animals is being developed. These tissues will be analyzed and the information kept for later comparisons. Omar Vidal from Guaymas, Mexico covered problems of small cetaceans in Latin America and how these are being addressed. Although legally protected, the Vaquita is down to a population of "a few hundred". Limited to the northern Gulf of California, this small porpoise is in danger of extinction. The main problem is gillnets and work is being done with the local fishing communities to help develop new fishing methods and new ways to help their economy. Hydroelectric power dams are a major problem for the river dolphins worldwide.

The idea was presented that management to prevent marine mammal/fisheries problems should be on the ecosystem rather than the individual species level; that "catch limits" should be changed to "fishing capacity limits"; we need to reduce competition between fisheries. The seas are common property and independent monitoring of key parameters by a multinational group should be encouraged. Barbara Britten, ACS Conservation Committee Chair, gave a detailed account of recently passed and upcoming legislation. The Drift Net Moratorium Act, which will phase out drift net fishing in the Pacific by January 1993 and in the Atlantic by 1994, has been signed. Will other countries comply? How will this be enforced? An amendment to the Marine Mammal Protection Act states that scientific whaling for research must be bona fide. There is an "International Dolphin Conservation Act". (I will try to get copies of the legislation mentioned by Barbara Britten. Call me at 372-3809 if you would like to see them.)

The last session included papers on manatee research, especially some tagging work to follow their movement and distribution. Janet Mann gave a paper on the dolphins at Monkey Mia, Western Australia and compared what she learned to work that has been done with primates. The final two papers of the conference were on river dolphin conservation.

Twenty-nine Research Posters were presented, covering a wide range of topics.

A number of Chapter members, including President Diane Glim, gave generously of their time and opened their homes to speakers. The conference would not have run so smoothly without them. Thank you.

On a personal note -- I learned a lot and enjoyed the conference enormously. I thought it very worthwhile and look forward to the Sixth in another two years.

- Sheila Baldrige

**THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT IS IN TROUBLE**  
(Information provided by Friends of the Sea Otter)

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) is up for reauthorization in the new Congress. The ESA is a protective mandate that forbids federal, state, or private actions that jeopardize an endangered or threatened species or destroy its critical habitat.

**The Good News**

An Endangered Species Coalition, including 3 million citizens, is with us.

Principal champion of the Act, Congressman Gerry Studds, D-Mass., introduced a strong bill, H.R. 4045, in the last session. Since Congress adjourned without passing it, it will be reintroduced under a new number in 1993. (Thirty of the Bill's co-sponsors will not be returning to the House).

Studds is expected to become Chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, which will have jurisdiction over the Act.

**The Bad News**

Formidable business development and resource extraction interests have targeted the ESA for radical change or destruction.

Congressman Tauzin, D-La., introduced H.R. 6134, a bill that would virtually nullify the Act. H.R. 6134 would reduce habitat protection and abandon the ESA's goal of recovering species to the point that they are no longer endangered.

**What You Can Do to Help**

For maximum impact, between now and Inauguration Day, Jan. 22, 1993:

1 -- Visit, call or write your Congressional representative explaining how important you consider a strong Endangered Species Act to be. Urge co-sponsorship of H.R. 4045. With 110 new representatives unfamiliar with this Act, it is critical that we focus their attention on its importance.

2 -- Urge your Representative to oppose H.R. 6134.

3 -- Urge your Senators to take the initiative and introduce a strong ESA reauthorization bill in the Senate.

Letters can be addressed to:

Name of your Senator  
U.S. Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

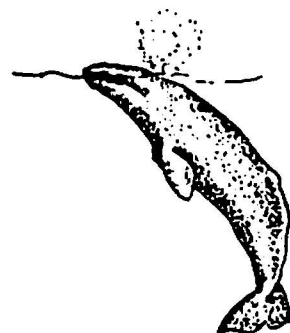
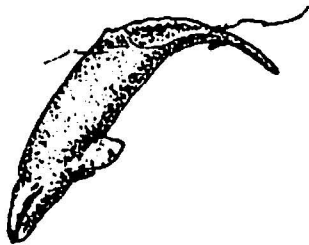
Name of your Representative  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

**GRAY WHALE TO BE DROPPED FROM ENDANGERED SPECIES LIST**

In late December the federal government announced that the California gray whale has "fully recovered" and will be removed from the endangered species list. This is the first marine mammal to be removed from the list.

Recovery of the gray whale was attributed in part to the Mexican government's protection of the animals' calving and breeding grounds in Baja California.

The gray whale was hunted nearly to extinction before making a gradual recovery since a 1946 ban on its hunting. ACS and other conservation organizations favored a status change from endangered to threatened (downlisting) rather than removal from the list (delisting), to continue habitat protection. Refer to the November/December 1991 SOUNDINGS for details.



### COMMENTS FROM OUR PRESIDENT

HAPPY NEW YEAR. Once again another year has come and gone, and it seems as though everyone is anticipating that 1993 will be a time for positive change. The new year is a time to reflect on what we have accomplished over the past 12 months, and what we hope to accomplish in the coming year.

ACS Monterey Bay was quite active in 1992. We have benefited from outstanding speakers at our monthly meetings and from our informative monthly newsletter, *SOUNDINGS*. We have fulfilled one of our organization's main objectives -- research -- by awarding three research grants to graduate students. Another primary objective -- education -- will be addressed during next year's gray whale migration, when we will utilize a \$2500 grant from the AT&T Pro-Am Youth Fund to reach 4th-6th graders who would not otherwise have the opportunity to observe marine mammals.

This year we produced fifty-two audio tape segments about marine mammals. These segments currently air on KAZU public radio. Hopefully, we can reach a broader audience in the future with this quality program.

Our newly-expanded mobile display unit and ACS volunteers have provided cetacean information at local community events, including Earth Day, Conservation Day, and the dedication of the new Monterey Bay Marine Sanctuary. Volunteers also cleaned Monastery Beach during Coastal Clean-Up Day.

Seal Watch volunteers continued to diligently monitor the harbor seal pupping season at Cypress Point, while Beachwatch continued to respond to calls of marine mammals in distress, now including sea otters.

Our chapter played a major role in the National ACS Conference held in Monterey, with participants attending from around the globe. In addition, we were able to send a delegate to the National ACS Board Meeting in San Pedro.

In January, we took excursions on the bay to see Gray whales and raise money for our chapter. In August and November, fortunate participants were thrilled to encounter numerous other species of cetaceans on ACS-sponsored trips.

The Benefit Art Sale and Open Studio hosted by Randy Puckett was a resounding success, enabling our chapter to remain financially solvent.

The special talents of the Board members and officers of our chapter keep our organization vital and help it to meet its objectives. The membership's interest and enthusiasm for cetacean welfare is the heart of the American Cetacean Society.

With sincere hope that 1993 will be a good year for whales, for dolphins, and for you....

- Diane Glim

## CONSERVATION COMMENTARY

By Jim Willoughby, Conservation Chairman

### MARINE CONSERVATION -- WHAT WE HAVE GAINED AND WHAT WE STAND TO LOSE

The first two years of this decade have brought us many significant pieces of legislation to protect our marine environment. As we go forward into the new year, we might pause for just a moment and reflect on some of the important regulations that were recently put into place in order to save cetaceans and other forms of marine life.

In retrospect, we have moved on a united front to restrain commercial whaling so that endangered whales and smaller cetaceans would not be in jeopardy of extinction. The American Cetacean Society and its counterpart organizations have supported the IWC (International Whaling Commission) in placing a worldwide moratorium on whaling. This, of course, took effect in 1985 and has been reaffirmed every year since. However, we cannot rest in our efforts, for this may be only a temporary reprieve. During the forty-fourth annual meeting of the IWC last July in Glasgow, Scotland, the scientific committee presented a Revised Management Procedure (computer assessment) that will permit the committee to establish catch limits and possibly will permit the resumption of whaling if there is enough scientific and catch data to support the taking of selected species.

#### **Dolphins in Tuna Nets**

In the case of saving dolphins in tuna nets, significant progress has been made during the past two years. This was especially apparent when Congress supported the "tuna labeling law" which now establishes federal guidelines for the industry to follow in order to produce a product which can be labeled "Dolphin Safe." In support of labeling laws, the

most notable piece of legislation to protect the status of dolphins is the "International Dolphin Conservation Act of 1992." This dolphin conservation measure establishes a five-year global moratorium on setting nets around dolphins to catch tuna within the six million miles of the Eastern Tropical Pacific. Countries which do not comply after 1994 will be subject to a graduated series of sanctions which will prevent their importing tuna and other fish products into the U.S. Thanks to these two measures, thousands of dolphins of various species will be protected in this region of the world.

#### **Drift-nets**

Unbridled and illegal drift-net practices are still plaguing our oceans and occurring worldwide, but some progress, to be sure, has been made. Most recently, President Bush signed a bill last November (Drift Net Moratorium Act of 1992) mandating trade sanctions against any country fishing with drift-nets in the North Pacific. These sanctions now put some teeth into a resolution the United Nations adopted last year banning use of the so-called "curtains of death" on the high seas. It also incorporates into U.S. law and mandates a phase-out and end to the use of drift-nets in the North Pacific by January 1, 1993 and in the North Atlantic by January 1, 1994. All this comes on the heels of the Bush Administration's previously adopted legislation which bans U.S. imports of fish caught with drift-nets and places Taiwan and South Korea on notice that they will also face sanctions if their drift-netting operations continue.

(continued on next page)

## **(CONSERVATION, cont'd)**

### **Threat to Marine Turtles**

Sea turtle exploitation was a major issue last year. Five species of endangered and threatened turtles live in the United States, South Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. Apparently one of the biggest threats to turtle survival is shrimp nets. Thanks to pressures applied by conservation groups like the Center for Marine Conservation, U. S. shrimpers are now required to use a turtle exclusion device (TED) in shrimp trawls. When properly applied (often they are not), the TED allows these sea reptiles to escape from the shrimp trawler nets and prevents the drowning of thousands every year. Most recently, an agency of the Bush Administration was attempting to gut major portions of the proposed TED regulations and has overruled the National Marine Fisheries Service which has jurisdiction over these issues. (This matter is still in limbo).

Speaking of marine turtles, we cannot overlook a significant victory for the Hawksbill Turtle. Again, as a result of national and international pressures, Japan announced last year it would abandon trade in endangered Hawksbill sea turtles which will give this species a chance for survival.

### **Marine Pollution**

What have we done about marine pollution? A little, but not nearly enough. The Environmental Defense Fund estimates that commercial vessels, foreign and domestic, were dumping more than 52 million pounds of plastic packaging material into the sea every year. The Marine Plastic Pollution Research and Control Act of 1988 makes it unlawful for any U.S. vessel to drop plastic into the ocean. President Bush not only signed this bill into law, but also made a formal commitment to an international ban on plastic dumping. These commit-

ments are a great step forward, but the legislation now in place is only a tool. Victory will come only through voluntary compliance and enforcement, and it is apparent that these are lacking.

The law has been in effect four years and conservation cleanup groups have not seen a significant decline in the percentage of plastic items found on our nation's beaches.

### **Issues for 1993**

What are the major issues we must face in the coming months? Two readily come to mind. First, the bulwark of environmental law, the Endangered Species Act (ESA), faces strong opposition by members of the House and Senate. Unprecedented opposition in the form of special interest groups and their lobbyists, along with a coalition of politicians with agendas other than the marine environment, will seek to weaken amendments, override laws and introduce a host of legislation that could emasculate the ESA as a strong protective measure. (See related story on p. 4.)

The second piece of legislation that is in jeopardy is the MMPA (Marine Mammal Protection Act). This broad and comprehensive law is perhaps the most instrumental law ever enacted which protects whales, seals, sea lions, walruses, sea otters, polar bears and other marine mammals. This law will be considered for reauthorization in 1993 and, like the ESA, will be under attack from commercial and special interest groups.

With great expectations the environmental community is waiting to see what the Clinton Administration, especially the Environmental Protection Agency under Carol Browner's direction, will do regarding marine conservation, and what steps Congress will take to reaffirm the above-mentioned laws aimed to protect our great American wildlife heritage.



MONTEREY BAY AREA MARINE MAMMAL SIGHTINGS 11/25/92 TO 12/25/92  
Compiled by Richard Ternullo

WATER CONDITIONS AND FOOD SUPPLIES

Water temperatures have remained elevated on the bay and are reflected by the persistence of certain fish: Pacific Bonito, Pacific Sardine, Pacific Mackerel, and Jack Mackerel have been plentiful. Three of these are probable prey of the small odontocetes that are present in the bay, notably Common Dolphin. Squid have been scarce. In fact, the fall/winter squid fishery in southern California (Channel Islands) has been poor so far this year. Squid comprise a large part of the diet of many of our local cetaceans.

Contrary to published reports in The Herald, no Narwhals have been recorded in this area during this time period or in recent history. Such a sighting would definitely constitute an out of body experience for several people I know.

TABLE OF SIGHTINGS

CETACEANS:

<u>Ref</u> <u>#</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>animals</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Observer</u>	<u>Date</u>
COMMON DOLPHIN: (They remain the most frequently sighted cetacean on Monterey Bay.)				
[1]	20	8 mi. S.W. of Moss Landing	R. Ternullo	11/28/92
[2]	350	9 mi. S.W. of Moss Landing	R. Ternullo	11/29/92
[3]	200	8 mi. S. of Santa Cruz	G. Kruse	12/04/92
[4]	400-500	3 mi. W. of Soberanes Rocks	G. Kruse	12/06/92
[5]	200	Canyon edge W. Salinas River	H. Neece	12/07/92
[6]	?	Along N. edge canyon	m. obs.	12/18/92
[7]	3	2 mi. W. of Cypress Pt.	R. Ternullo	12/18/92
[8]	1000	1.5 mi. W. of Pt. Pinos	W. Williamson	12/19/92
[9]	250	1 mi. N. of Pt. Pinos	W. Williamson	12/21/92
[10]	20	Carmel Bay	R. Ternullo	12/24/92
KILLER WHALE (ORCA):				
[11]	3 (1 male)	7 mi. S.W. of Santa Cruz	R. Ternullo	11/29/92
[12]	1 (male)	Carmel Bay	J. Baroni	12/14/92
[13]	5 (2 males)	Carmel Bay	J. Baroni	12/15/92
RISSE'S DOLPHIN:				
[14]	15-20	6 mi. S.W. of Santa Cruz	R. Ternullo	11/29/92
[15]	10	2 mi. W. of Cypress Pt.	R. Ternullo	12/24/92
HUMPBACK WHALE:				
[16]	1	2 mi. W. of Asilomar	H. Neece	11/27/92
[17]	3	2 mi. S.W. of Pt. Lobos	R. Ternullo	12/04/92
PACIFIC WHITE-SIDED DOLPHIN:				
[18]	?	1.5 mi. W. of Pt. Pinos	W. Williamson	12/21/92
DALL'S PORPOISE:				
[19]	2 groups, 6 each	Carmel Bay	R. Ternullo	12/24/92



#### GRAY WHALE:

Gray whale sightings have steadily increased from fewer than 5 per day to about 10-15 on 12/18/92 and up to 20-30 per day in pods of 2 to 6 by 12/24/92.

#### PINNIPEDS:

##### CALIFORNIA SEA LIONS:

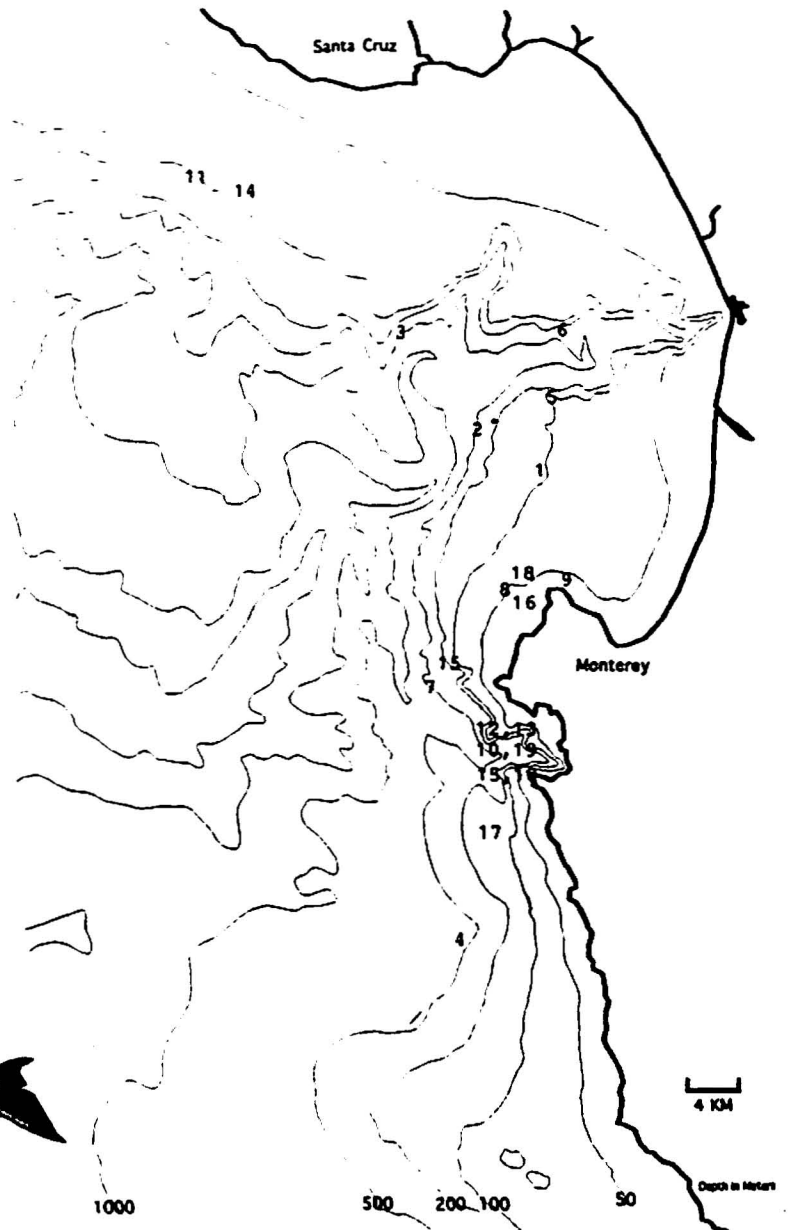
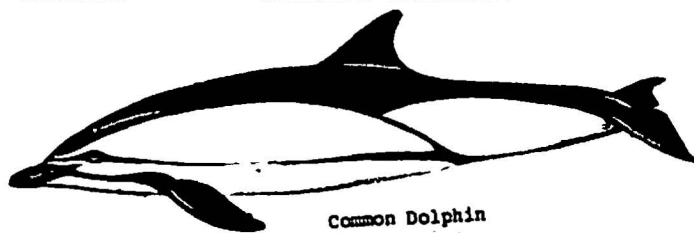
About 500 are present on the Monterey Breakwater.

##### HARBOR SEALS:

They can be seen from nearly any rocky shore on the peninsula.

#### SIGHTING LOCATION CHART

Locations of cetacean sightings are marked on the chart at right, with numbers on the chart corresponding to the numbers in brackets [ ] in the table above. Isobaths (lines of constant ocean depth) are in meters. - Richard Ternullo



#### TICKETS STILL AVAILABLE FOR JAN. 17 WHALE WATCHING CRUISE

The two-hour whale watching trip scheduled for Sunday, Jan. 17 has not yet been sold out. Monterey Sport Fishing is generously donating half the proceeds of this trip (in addition to all the proceeds from the Jan. 10 trip) to our ACS chapter. The Jan. 10 trip was a resounding success, highlighted by sightings of about 15 gray whales, including a mother and calf, in addition to glimpses of four or five common dolphins.

The Jan. 17 cruise will depart at 7 a.m. from the Monterey Sport Fishing Center at the end of Old Fisherman's Wharf (wharf #1) in Monterey. To make a reservation, send your check for \$15 per person to ACS, P.O. Box HE, Pacific Grove, CA, 93950. For additional details, call Diane Glim at 646-8743.

THE PACIFIC GROVE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY  
PRESENTS THE RETURN OF THE WHALEBUS FEBRUARY 17, 18, AND 19

The WhaleBus is a unique, participatory mobile classroom. The "bus" is a van which carries the WhaleBus Teacher and supplies for the various WhaleBus educational programs. Presentations on whales and other marine mammals include visual aids, as well as hands-on learning materials such as the assembly of a pilot whale skeleton. Students learn about the biology, anatomy, and natural history of marine mammals and our relationship to them. Students are also encouraged to share their own experiences.

Fifteen school groups of up to 35 students will be able to participate in the WhaleBus program at the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History, free of charge. The one-hour programs are geared towards grades 1-8. Five programs per day will be run during the WhaleBus visit. Selection of participating classes will be handled by the Monterey County Office of Education to provide a fair representation of schools and grade levels. For more information, please call the MCOE Educational Services at 755-0362.

The WhaleBus is one of the conservation-focused marine education and research programs of the Tarlton Foundation. The WhaleBus visit to the Museum is being sponsored by the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History Association. The Museum will also be hosting a 10-year birthday party for Sandy the Whale (the life-sized gray whale sculpture located in front of the Museum) to coincide with the WhaleBus visit. Call the Museum at 648-3116 for further information about the party.



THE KELP FOREST BENEATH THE SURFACE

A Photographic Exhibition by Lovell and Libby Langstroth  
at The Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History JANUARY - MARCH 1993

This exhibit seeks to portray with color photographs the exquisite beauty of the organisms of the kelp forest and the communities in which they live. The images and accompanying text illustrate the fascinating natural history of the creatures with examples of predation, defense, camouflage, reproduction, Batesian mimicry, and an explanation of the movement of pigments through the food chain.

The Langstroths moved to Carmel in 1980, after retiring from their professions in physical anthropology and medicine. They have pursued studies in marine biology at Hopkins Marine Station and Moss Landing Marine Laboratory. Their interest in marine life has led them on hundreds of dives all over the globe. Their work has been published in Natural History and Pacific Discovery, and many of their images are on display at the Monterey Bay Aquarium, where they work as volunteers.

## AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER 1993 BOARD MEMBERS

President:	Diane Glim 970 Syida Drive, PG	646-8743
Vice President:	Jo Guerrero P.O. Box 1172, Cas	663-2956
Recording Secretary:	Anne Bloxom 25040 Pine Hills Drive, C	625-1281
Treasurer:	Jack Starr 647 Grace Street, M	375-1293
Membership Secretary:	Merilyn Georgevich 7 Maiden Court, S	394-0514
Past President:	Jim Willoughby 1241 Shell Ave, PG	372-0123
Program Chairperson:	Alan Baldrige 1132 Seaview Ave, PG	372-3809
Program Committee:	Sheila Baldrige 1132 Seaview Ave, PG	372-3809
Newsletter Editor:	Evelyn Hesse 647 Grace Street, M	375-1293
Newsletter Mailing:	Marian LaRosa P.O. Box 105, M 93942	375-2221
Beachwatch Coordinator:	Esta Lee Albright 200 Dunecrest, #2, M	375-1658
Publicity Chairperson:	Jo Guerrero P.O. Box 1172, Cas	663-2956
Member at Large:	Mary Rodriguez 12 Castro Rd, M	375-5931

### Scientific Advisory Committee

Alan Baldrige	1132 Seaview Ave, PG	372-3809
Jerry Loomis	Route 1, Box 62, C	625-2120
Steven Webster	210 Asilomar Ave, PG	373-7676(home), 647-4864 (work)
Tom Williams	23810 Fairfield Pl, C	375-5570
Jud Vandevere	93 Via Ventura, M	372-6001

C=Carmel (93923), Cas=Castroville (95012), M=Monterey (93940),  
PB=Pebble Beach (93953), PG=Pacific Grove (93950), S=Seaside (93955)



### ACS MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER ELECTION RESULTS

Election of 1993 Officers and Board Members for the American Cetacean Society Monterey Bay Chapter took place in December 1992. Last year's Officers and Board Members were elected to serve for another year. Their names, addresses and phone numbers are listed above.



### SOUNDINGS

The January 1993 SOUNDINGS was edited and produced by Evelyn Hesse and mailed by Marian and Frank LaRosa. Contributors were Esta Lee Albright, Alan Baldrige, Sheila Baldrige, Diane Glim, Evelyn Hesse, Richard Ternullo, and Jim Willoughby. Illustration on page 1 by Phil Schuyler (from Marine Mammals of California), on pages 5 and 10 by Robin Makowski, p. 9 by Richard Ellis.

### MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

The objectives of the American Cetacean Society include engaging in educational, conservational and scientific pursuits for the purpose of expanding scientific knowledge of whales, dolphins, porpoises and related creatures. The Monterey Bay Chapter meets at 7:30 p.m. on the last Thursday of each month, at Hopkins Marine Station. Meetings and activities feature cetacea and various aspects of the marine environment. For additional information concerning ACS membership, contact Merilyn Georgevich, 394-0514.

#### AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Type of Membership, Annual Dues:

_____ Patron, \$500	_____ Active, \$ 25
_____ Contributing, \$250	_____ Foreign, \$ 35
_____ Supporting, \$ 75	(U.S. currency)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Chapter # 24 (Monterey) \_\_\_\_\_

Check \_\_\_\_\_ Master Card \_\_\_\_\_ Visa \_\_\_\_\_

Credit Card # \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Return to: Membership Secretary, ACS Monterey Bay  
Chapter, 7 Maiden Court, Seaside, CA 93955

## AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY



MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER  
P.O. BOX HE  
PACIFIC GROVE, CA 93950

NonProfit Org.  
BULK RATE  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Monterey, CA  
Permit #338

Hopkins Marine Station Library  
Ocean View Blvd  
Pacific Grove  
CA 93950

# SOUNDINGS

MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER  
AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY  
FEBRUARY 1993

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* FEBRUARY 1993 MEETING \*  
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DATE/TIME: Thursday, February 25, 7:30 p.m.

PLACE: Monterey Boat Works, Hopkins Marine Station, Pacific Grove

SPEAKER: Ronn Storro-Patterson, Biological Journeys, El Cerrito, CA

TOPIC: ALASKA, GLACIERS AND HUMPBACKS

Our speaker will focus his talk on the Humpback Whales of Southeast Alaska and on associated marine mammal species, including Orcas, which at times interact with the Humpbacks of that region. Following many years as head of natural history programs at U.C. Berkeley Extension, Ronn co-founded Biological Journeys with Ron LeValley. Its travel programs emphasize the marine world, especially that of marine mammals. Fifteen years of cruising S.E. Alaskan waters has seen an enormous expansion of our understanding of Alaskan Humpbacks. Ronn will describe these developments in detail.

Ronn also co-founded the Whale Center in Oakland, later merged with Ocean Alliance. He was for many years a non-government organization delegate at all IWC meetings. He may answer questions on recent developments regarding the resumption of commercial whaling. He is an experienced speaker and the talk will be illustrated with slides.



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FEB 12 1993

## 1993 RESEARCH GRANTS AWARDED

The Research Grant Selection Committee of the Monterey Bay Chapter of ACS recommended granting awards to two applicants from Moss Landing Marine Laboratories. This recommendation was approved by the Board of Directors at their February 3 meeting.

Daniela Maldini received the Robert Bethel award, in the amount of \$500, to study "Photo-identification, Behavioral Patterns and Long-Range Movements of the Bottlenose Dolphin (Tursiops truncatus) in Monterey Bay, California". This award is financed by the Bethel Fund, created in 1990 with donations given in memory of the late Robert Bethel, who was an active member of ACS and Beachwatch, a Point Lobos docent, and a guide at the Monterey Bay Aquarium.

Doreen G. Moser received a \$500 award to study "Effects of Pollutants on Harbor Seal Populations of Elkhorn Slough, Monterey and Channel Islands, California".

Abstracts of the selected proposals will appear in a future issue of SOUNDINGS.



## BEACHWATCH TRAINING MEETING

A Beachwatch Training Meeting will be held

Thursday, Feb 18 at 7 p.m.

at the Monterey Boatworks Building

at Hopkins Marine Station.

All current Beachwatch people are invited to come to the meeting for a refresher. All new volunteers are instructed to call either Bob and Kay Huettmann at 373-6430 or Esta Lee Albright at 375-1658 before the meeting. Prospective members are asked to pick up a manual from Esta Lee or Bob and to read it before the training.

Beachwatch volunteers are called as they are needed to monitor marine mammals on peninsula beaches. They protect the animals from harmful interaction with the public, give information to the public about the beached animals, and explain natural history and the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Shifts on the beach usually last two hours. Volunteers should have an interest in marine mammals and in helping people understand local sea life.

Beachwatch is sponsored by the Monterey Bay Chapter of the American Cetacean Society.

- Esta Lee Albright





## MANUFACTURERS SEEK REPEAL OF JET SKI BAN IN SANCTUARY

Jet ski manufacturers have filed a challenge to the rules of the new Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, claiming that their products have been prematurely banned from the Sanctuary.

The Personal Watercraft Industry Association of Chicago, consisting of Kawasaki Motors Corp., Yamaha Motor Corp., Arctco Inc., WetJet International and SurfJet International, has asked the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to withdraw the restriction on jet skis until a study of all vessel traffic within the 5,312-square-mile sanctuary is completed.

Sanctuary documents mentioned threats posed by jet-skis to marine mammals, possible disruption of marine life, and dangers for scuba divers and kayakers. The jet ski manufacturers claim that these reports do not justify banning of jet skis, since they do not document any actual harm caused by these thrill-craft in the Monterey area. However, a case pending in federal wildlife channels involves alleged harassment and injury of a sea otter by a jet skier off Cannery Row. (See following story.)

The vessel study, ordered by Congress when it accepted the sanctuary designation, was primarily aimed at oil tankers that move along the coast and occasionally pull into Moss Landing. The petition from the jet ski manufacturers claims that the statute tells federal officials to consider regulations for all vessel traffic within the sanctuary. "It seemed inappropriate to act on watercraft with such a comprehensive study underway", said Michael Wiegard, one of the manufacturers' lawyers. NOAA spokesman Brian Gorman indicated that NOAA officials understand that the vessel review is aimed at oil tankers, but he added "We're not foreclosing any options at this stage."

Source: The Monterey County Herald, Jan. 23, 1993

## JET SKIER ACCUSED OF INJURING SEA OTTER NEAR CANNERY ROW

The federal government has levied a \$500 fine against a Carmel Valley man for allegedly harassing a Monterey Bay sea otter with a jet ski. Ross McKee of Carmel Valley is being fined under the Endangered Species Act.

On Aug. 2, 1990, a jet skier used his craft to chase sea otters through a kelp bed alongside Cannery Row, according to a U.S. Fish and Wildlife report. The jet ski was observed riding over a raft of otters, then turning and aiming at the dazed otters that were resurfacing. Photographs of the otter attack taken by a National Geographic photographer led to the identification of McKee, a wildlife agent said.

Shortly after the attack, an injured otter was found in the area. The animal later recovered from the injuries.

Federal attorneys aren't alleging that McKee intentionally harmed the sea otter, so they decided to assess a civil penalty rather than file a criminal charge. The penalty is for "harming and/or harassing and/or wounding a sea otter".

Source: The Monterey County Herald, Jan. 29, 1993

# MONTEREY BAY AREA MARINE MAMMAL SIGHTINGS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 01/25/93

Compiled by Richard Ternullo

Due to the recent wet winter storms, there are not a lot of observations to report, with the exception of Common Dolphin. The Gray Whale migration peaked, but still provides good viewing from either the shore or from a boat.

Water temperatures have remained elevated and this has resulted in an influx of Pelagic Red Crabs, Plueroncodes planipes, to the outer bay waters and near Pt. Sur. This is an indication of a strong Davidson Current condition. Another indication of a warming trend was the capture of a Snowy Grouper aboard the Sur Randy this past fall off Pt. Sur. Bob Lea of the California Department of Fish & Game identified the fish, commenting that it was only the fourth record for California, and now the most northerly record. The fish was caught at 300' and they normally live at around 1000'.

## TABLE OF SIGHTINGS

### CETACEANS:

<u>Ref</u> <u>#</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>animals</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Observer</u>	<u>Date</u>
<b>COMMON DOLPHIN:</b>				
[1]	200	2 mi. N.W. of Pt. Pinos	D. Lemon	12/01/92
[2]	300	4 mi. W. of Carmel	D. Lemon	12/04/92
[3]	300	4 mi. N. of Pt. Pinos	D. Lemon	12/05/92
[4]	1000	4 mi. S.W. of Moss Landing	D. Lemon	12/26/92
[5]	1000	Carmel Bay	D. Lemon	12/27/92
[6]	70	1 mi. W. of Seal Rock	H. Neece	12/31/92
[7]	500	2 mi. N.W. of Pt. Pinos	R. Ternullo	12/31/92
[8]	1000	2 mi. N. of Pt. Pinos	N. Lemon	01/02/93
[9]	200	5 mi. W. of Salinas River	N. Lemon	01/11/93
[10]	700-800	3 mi. W. of Pt. Pinos	D. Lemon	01/12/93
[11]	5	3.4 mi. N.W. of Pt. Pinos	G. Kruse	01/15/93
[12]	500	5 mi. W. of Pt. Pinos	Shearwater J.	01/15/93
[13]	50- 70	5 mi. W. of Seal Rock	J.B. Williamson	01/16/93
[14]	1500	2 mi. S.W. of Cypress Pt.	Shearwater J.	01/16/93
[15]	40	9 mi. W. of Salinas River	Shearwater J.	01/16/93
[16]	1000	2 mi. S.W. of Cypress Pt.	R. Ternullo	01/19/93
[17]	1000	4 mi. W. of Seal Rock	D. Lemon	01/23/93
[18]	10	2 mi. S.W. of Cypress Pt.	R. Ternullo	01/24/93
[19]	500	1.5 mi. S.W. of Pt. Pinos	J.B. Williamson	01/24/93
[20]	200	1 mi. W. of Pt. Lobos	D. Lemon	01/25/93
<b>PACIFIC WHITE-SIDED DOLPHIN:</b>				
[21]	unk.	.25 mi. N.W. of Pt. Pinos	J. Lewis	12/31/92
* [22]	30	Pt. Pinos	D. Lemon	01/04/93
[23]	20	4 mi. W. of Pt. Pinos	D. Lemon	01/12/93
<b>RISSE'S DOLPHIN:</b>				
* [24]	75-100	W. of Pt. Joe	N. Lemon	01/08/93
(included 30 Northern Right-whale Dolphins)				
* [25]	200	3 mi. off Cypress Pt.	N. Lemon	01/10/93
[26]	150	25 mi. N. of Pt. Pinos	J.B. Williamson	01/16/93
[27]	150	2-3 mi. W. of Pt. Joe	H. Neece	01/16/93
(included 10-15 Pacific White-Sided Dolphin. The Risso's rode the bow wave.)				

**KILLER WHALE (ORCA):**

[28] 2 (1 male) Carmel Bay  
(Seemed to have consumed a prey item.)

N. Lemon

01/23/93

**DALL'S PORPOISE:**

[29] 3-4 7 mi. N.W. of Pt. Pinos

R. Ternullo 01/11/93

[30] 6-8 7 mi. W. of Pt. Pinos

Shearwater J. 01/16/93

(An unusual combination of Dall's, 4-5 Common Dolphin and one Gray Whale.)

**HARBOR PORPOISE:**

[31] 2+2 5 mi. W. of Pt. Pinos

R. Ternullo

01/02/93

**BOTTLE-NOSED DOLPHIN:**

[32] 12-15 Off Aquarium in kelp

J. Lewis

unk.

**GRAY WHALE:**

The southbound migration has peaked and numbers are falling. However, now that the immatures and juveniles are moving through the area, they may be found in unusual locations: off Cannery Row, Del Monte Beach, or even in Monterey Harbor (C. Millison). Also at least four mother/calf pairs and four mating aggregations have been reported.

**PINNIPEDS:****CALIFORNIA SEA LIONS:**

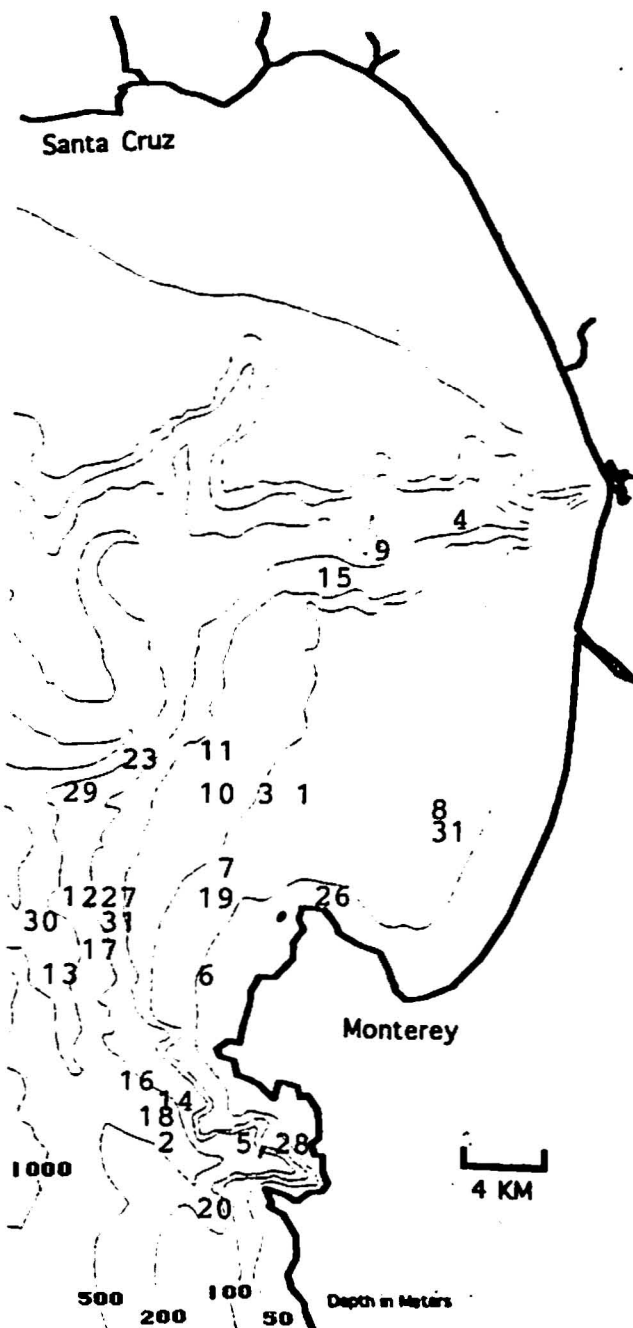
About 350 are present on the Monterey Breakwater.

**HARBOR SEALS:**

They can be seen from nearly any rocky shore on the peninsula. Between Wharf #1 and the Monterey Breakwater is my spot. Near the Tinnery Restaurant is the favorite of D. Ternullo. A radio-tagged seal was seen 1.5 mi. off Asilomar Beach by J.B. Williamson. This seal is presumably one of J. Harvey's study subjects.

**SIGHTING LOCATION CHART**

Locations of cetacean sightings are marked on the chart at right, with numbers on the chart corresponding to the numbers in brackets [] in the table above. An asterisk (\*) indicates a non-plottable point. Isobaths (contour lines of ocean depth) are in meters. - Richard Ternullo



## **CONSERVATION COMMENTARY**

**By Jim Willoughby, Conservation Chairman**

### **FISHERIES — A NATIONAL HERITAGE IN NEED OF GREATER PROTECTION**

In 1963 Carl L. Hubbs, eminent professor of biology and world-recognized cetologist, wrote during his tenure at Scripps Institute of Oceanography "fishes by far provide the greatest wildlife crop, offering one of the major hopes of forestalling the time when the ominously expanding human populations, even in favored lands, run short of animal protein." Dr. Hubbs' vision of replacing animal protein with protein from the sea is a distinct possibility, but can occur in these present times only if the world's fish stock is prudently and scientifically managed. Marine fisheries are in trouble and are ranked near the top of the list of our nation's most threatened resources.

This is why marine conservationists are concerned that we are presently at a crossroads and are precipitating a dilemma with two fundamental choices. Our new administration must either develop a substantial fisheries resource that will provide food and jobs for future generations or we can do nothing and continue to abuse the resource, leaving little for the next generation. What's worse, ultimately the loss of fish stock could have a devastating impact on the balance and the diversity of entire oceans and coastal ecosystems.

In the vast expanse of the ocean, the abundance of fish stocks is not endless. By far the greatest portion of the world's fisheries in both the temperate and tropical zones lies in the offshore waters of the continents in depths of less than 200 fathoms. All of these continental shelves combined contain only about 10% of the area of the oceans. The amount of fish they produce is disproportionately large, for these

are the regions of our hydrosphere where conditions are most suitable for an abundance of sea life. This thin ribbon of offshore fishing grounds is commercially overfished. More than one half of our nation's commercially valued fish stock are fished to their maximum potential or overfished. According to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) the status of another 34% is unknown and also may be in serious decline. Species such as cod, pollack, shark, tuna, seabass, halibut, swordfish and snapper, which are deceptively abundant in grocery stores and fish markets, are suffering severe decline. Our continental shelves, the most lucrative fishing grounds, were once thought to be protected. In 1976 when it was realized that foreign fleets were catching most of the fish, Congress prudently acted to protect fish and fish habitats within 200 miles of the coast. Today there are few foreign vessels legally fishing within our 200-mile zone, but what is alarming is that the U.S. domestic catch far exceeds the overfishing of pre-1976. What has happened is that we have ignored the need for substantial conservation of fisheries and replaced foreign overfishing with American overfishing.

This year the 1993 Congress will reauthorize the "Fishing Conservation and Management Act." This critical piece of fishery legislation provides a framework for conservation, management and allocation of fisheries off our shores and it is hoped that Congress will strengthen it when it comes before them. By strengthening this legislation, conservationists succinctly want regulations that end, once and for all, the massive

(continued on next page)

(CONSERVATION, cont'd)

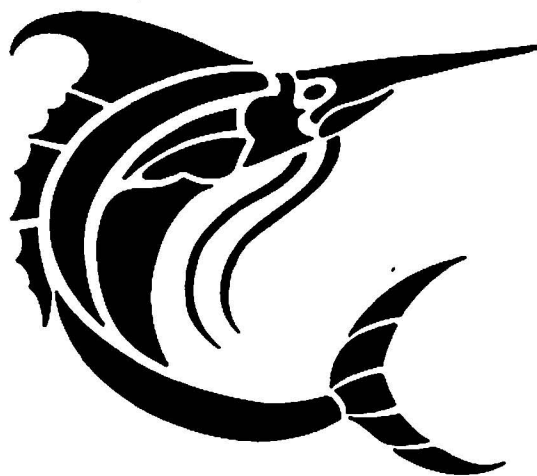
waste of our ocean resources. Let me cite one example given by NMFS on massive waste: The annual shrimp fisheries bycatch alone (the catch that is thrown back usually dead) is estimated upwards of one billion pounds. For every pound of shrimp that shrimpers land, they catch and discard up to 10 pounds of unused bycatch.

This waste is one of the main reasons why marine environmentalists are encouraging a number of steps to promote conservation. These include encouraging the industry to collect data on all fish stocks through the licensing of all vessels in all fisheries. In addition, fishermen must give greater attention to logbooks during fishing operations. Government must urge that conservation quotas be established that will stem the decline of certain stocks and begin to allow for recovery. They must also encourage search into gear technology designed to reduce wasteful incidental catch and to allow the escape of juvenile fish. There should be incentives that encourage fisheries to use more selective gear. Lastly and perhaps most importantly, we must all foster an attitude that the fish in our seas are a public resource just like the timber in our national forest, the oil beneath our ocean beds, the ore buried under public lands and the public lands used by our cattle ranchers.

Dr. Roger E. McManus, an outspoken Washington conservationist, used an appropriate analogy of this problem. He said "back in the 1800's, every rancher had free and open access to public land and could graze as many animals as he chose. This policy nearly led to the destruction of the West. Forage growth simply could not keep pace in the great portions of the west. Whole watersheds were denuded and stream banks were destroyed. To this day, some land and

waters have not recovered." McManus asserts that we, the American people, stand on the brink of repeating this tragedy in the commons of our oceans. He claims that the billions of pounds of fish taken out of our coastal waters annually, whether marketed or wasted, don't really belong to the fishing industry. He states, "they belong to you and me." The large high tech commercial fishing industry is the only industry in the nation that profits from the public trust bearing little if any responsibility. Dr. McManus points out that it is an industry that pays only small license fees and no royalties for the use of this public resource; the access to stock offshore is unlimited in almost every important fishery. He states that the government, principally Congress and its federal agencies, are charged with managing these resources for the benefit of the public.

He believes that previous administrations have done an abysmal job of management. In reality the public owns the fishery resource and we have a right that they be managed for the health of our oceans and the enjoyment of future generations. I must agree with Roger McManus and his Center for Marine Conservation, for they make a cogent and serious defense for the public's claim to one of the last American marine resources.



## EUROPEAN COUNCIL ACTS ON PLEDGE TO HELP SAVE DOLPHINS

In October 1992 the European Council of Ministers approved a regulation prohibiting European fishing vessels from purse seining on marine mammals.

"This landmark decision demonstrates that the EC wants to make good on its pledge of three years ago to help save the dolphins", said Betsy Dribben, European Director for Humane Society International (HSI), the international arm of The Humane Society of the United States.

For nearly three years, HSI has been the leading organization seeking to end Europe's involvement in the unnecessary slaughter of marine mammals. Mexico and Venezuela intentionally kill more than 50,000 dolphins a year as they purse seine for yellowfin tuna in the Eastern Tropical Pacific. Europe in recent years has become the major purchases of this "dolphin deadly" tuna -- the tuna Americans refuse to buy.

The Council decision closely follows a Morris report recommendation approved by the European Parliament in November 1991 and endorsed by EC Fisheries Commissioner Manuel Marin in July 1992. Marin, however, was unable to gain community-wide support for another key element in the Morris report which he strongly endorsed: an embargo of the import of dolphin deadly tuna into Europe.

"Mr. Marin's wise efforts to end this problem once and for all were not heeded by the community," Dribben said. "Until it is no longer lucrative for Mexicans and Venezuelans to sell their dolphin deadly tuna in Europe, marine mammals remain at risk."

Europe's biggest importers of dolphin deadly tuna -- Italy and Spain -- recently bowed to pressure put on them by HSI, the Belleriva Foundation and Earth Island Institute. The two countries were importing more than 80,000 metric tons of dolphin deadly tuna a year. Last July, Spanish canners announced they would go dolphin safe; in late September, Italian canners made a similar announcement.

"These are great strides," Dribben acknowledged. "But Europe still needs a tough law on the books to respond to the people who didn't want their fishing fleets involved in this mess, and who don't want dolphin deadly tuna in their countries."

Source: Humane Society of the United States, reprinted in the December 1992 issue of ECHOES, the Newsletter of the Galveston Chapter of ACS



### SOUNDINGS

The February 1993 SOUNDINGS was edited and produced by Evelyn Hesse and mailed by Marian and Frank LaRosa. Contributors were Esta Lee Albright, Alan Baldrige, Evelyn Hesse, Richard Ternullo, and Jim Willoughby. Photograph on p. 1 by Ronn Storropatterson.



# **MARITIME WOMEN:**

**Protectors, Preservationists, & Explorers**

**March 12, 1993**

**9:30 A.M. - 11:00 A.M.  
Asilomar Conference Grounds  
Pacific Grove, California**

**The California Department of Parks and Recreation  
will salute the following women for their contributions to  
maritime history and to the Monterey Bay Sanctuary**

---

**EMILY FISH, Pt. Pinos Lighthouse Keeper**

**DONNA PENWELL, Director of Maritime Museum**

**Dr. MARY SILVER, UCSC Professor of Marine Biology**

**Dr. CYNTHIA PILSKALN, MBARI Asst. Researcher**

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**Program is free, but reservations for the special event are required.  
Call Asilomar State Park Ranger Office at (408) 372-4076.**

**This program is part of the state celebration of Women's History Month in March.**

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## AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER 1993 BOARD MEMBERS

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C=Carmel (93923), Cas=Castroville (95012), M=Monterey (93940),  
PB=Pebble Beach (93953), PG=Pacific Grove (93950), S=Seaside (93955)



### RECENT MAGAZINE ARTICLES ABOUT DOLPHINS AND WHALES

The January 1993 Smithsonian Magazine includes an article by David Riley entitled "Our love of dolphins has turned into a questionable affair". We're fascinated by these marine mammals, but do we have the right to hold them captive? Some say no. Photos by Douglas Faulkner accompany the story.

An article by Michael Lipski entitled "A Whale of a Story" appears in the February-March 1993 issue of National Wildlife. "Rancor over fishing rights in U.S. waters is only the latest chapter in the larger-than-life saga of the leviathan of the deep." This article includes photos by Flip Nicklin.



### WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

Biological Journeys  
Jennifer Bridges  
Beth Brown  
Cathleen Corr  
Lyman Fancher  
Linda E. Fisher  
Donald Frazier  
Carole Gossett-Trouvay  
Cheri Holland

Patricia Hughes  
Alice Jablonski-Cale  
Julia S. Kahan  
Eric Lian  
Steve Maskel  
James Mattison  
Barbara & Leon Oliver  
Elaine Sawyer  
Nancy Selfridge

Joseph Singer  
Bonnie Taylor  
Laura Lee Torrence  
Kimberly Van Auken  
Michelle Wainstein  
Natalie Wilson  
Richard P. Wilson

### MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

The objectives of the American Cetacean Society include engaging in educational, conservational and scientific pursuits for the purpose of expanding scientific knowledge of whales, dolphins, porpoises and related creatures. The Monterey Bay Chapter meets at 7:30 p.m. on the last Thursday of each month, at Hopkins Marine Station. Meetings and activities feature cetacea and various aspects of the marine environment. For additional information concerning ACS membership, contact Merilyn Georgevich, 394-0514.

#### AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Type of Membership, Annual Dues:

_____ Patron, \$500	_____ Active, \$ 35
_____ Contributing, \$250	_____ Family, \$ 45
_____ Supporting, \$ 75	_____ Foreign, \$ 45
	_____ Student, \$ 25

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Chapter # 24 (Monterey)

Check \_\_\_\_\_ Master Card \_\_\_\_\_ Visa \_\_\_\_\_

Credit Card # \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Return to: Membership Secretary, ACS Monterey Bay  
Chapter, 7 Maiden Court, Seaside, CA 93955

### AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY



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# SOUNDINGS

MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER  
AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY  
MARCH 1993

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* MARCH 1993 MEETING \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

**DATE/TIME:**

Thursday, March 25, 7:30 p.m.

**PLACE:**

Lecture Hall, Monterey Boat Works,  
Hopkins Marine Station, Pacific Grove

**SPEAKER:**

Dr. Glenn Van Blaricom,  
Washington Cooperative Fish  
& Wildlife Research Unit  
and  
Associate Professor,  
School of Fisheries,  
University of Washington



**TOPIC: SEA OTTERS IN RUSSIA: THEIR CURRENT STATUS AND PROSPECTS**

Russian Sea Otter populations have increased substantially in the last two decades, re-occupying most of their former range in the Commander and Kuril Islands and along the shores of the Kamchatka Peninsula.

These otters face very different challenges from California otters. Sea-ice invades their range in winter, while predators include the formidable Kamchatka Brown Bear.

Russian otter studies have thrived, although the current economic and political changes threaten the continuation of this work. U.S. scientists have visited their Russian colleagues in joint field projects and vice versa. Our speaker has been a part of the U.S. effort as an otter researcher for many years with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, based at the University of California, Santa Cruz. He has studied sea otters throughout their U.S. range from the Aleutians to San Nicholas Island. He co-edited, with Jim Estes, Community Ecology of Sea Otters (1988).

Members will recall his memorable August 1991 program to our chapter on the Exxon Valdez oil spill and its aftermath. He is a gifted speaker.

MAR 26 1993

HOPKINS MARINE STATION LIBRARY

**THE 1993 INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSITION**  
**HELPING DETERMINE THE FUTURE OF OUR PLANET**

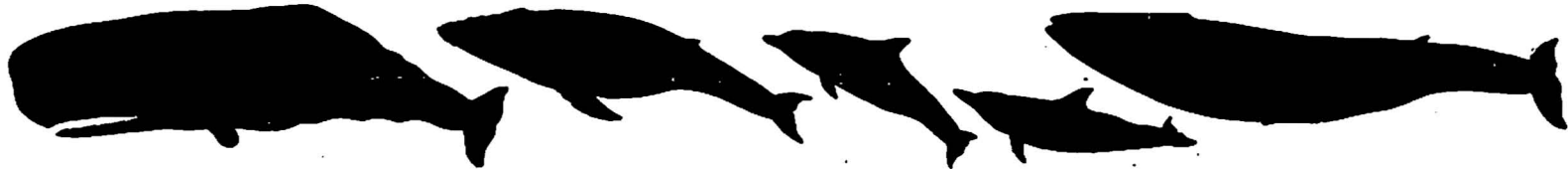


This year's International Environmental Exposition will be held on **SATURDAY and SUNDAY, MARCH 27 and 28**, at the **RED LION INN CONFERENCE CENTER, SAN JOSE, CA.**

This exposition will help you gain a greater understanding of the facts surrounding current environmental issues and explore possible solutions in partnership with respected environmental leaders, celebrities, and noted politicians. Topics covered include: energy conservation, global warming, pollution, rainforests, recycling, ozone depletion, alternative energy, endangered species, reforestation and sustainable agriculture. Over 200 speakers, performers, artists, and exhibitors will participate.

Keynote speakers are **DR. ROGER PAYNE**, Whale Conservation Institute and **JON CYPHER**, Dolphin Project and star of TV's Major Dad. Guest speakers include **ED ELLSWORTH**, Human-Dolphin Communications; **RANDY JOHNSON** and **ROXANNE KREMER**, Amazon Pink River Dolphin Project; **SENATOR GAYLORD NELSON**, The Wilderness Society; **RICHARD O'BARRY**, Dolphin Project; **DR. PAUL SPONG**, Greenpeace Marine Mammal Program Founder; **BEN WHITE**, Dolphin Rescue Brigade; and other distinguished environmentalists.

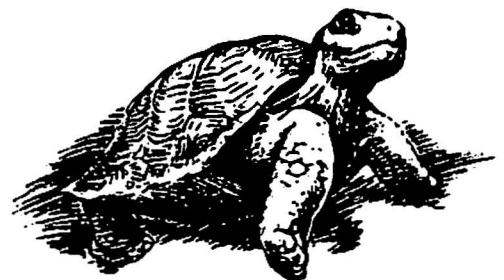
Early registration fee is \$15 per day. There is an extra charge for a banquet and admission to GreenAid, a musical concert to benefit the environment. Call 415-927-0649 or 1-800-364-1634 to register or obtain additional information.



**WE CAN USE OUR TAX RETURNS TO HELP ENDANGERED SPECIES**

In California hundreds of plant and animal species are officially listed as "rare", "threatened" or "endangered". Hundreds more are candidates for listing.

The myriad pressures of modern-day California -- including explosive population growth, pollution and loss of habitat -- are pushing more and more of our native plant and animal species to the brink of extinction. Tragically, if something isn't done soon to ease these destructive pressures, many species will disappear.



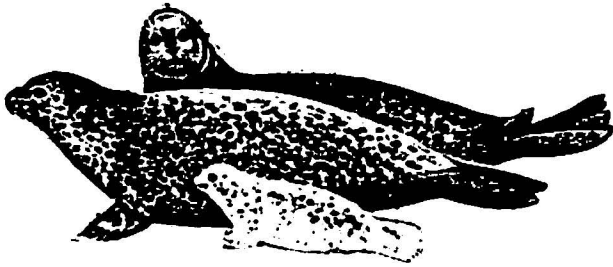
*Desert Tortoise*

"Line 50" on the California State Tax Form gives us a chance to help turn things around for California's endangered plants and animals. Every California taxpayer who fills in "Line 50" is contributing to a unique statewide program that provides help to troubled wildlife species by identifying their problems and creating solutions.

Please fill in "Line 50" with any contribution of \$1 or more. Your fully-deductible contribution on "Line 50" will benefit literally thousands of California's wildlife species -- and give them a fighting chance for survival.

**EFFECTS OF POLLUTANTS ON HARBOR SEAL POPULATIONS  
OF ELKHORN SLOUGH, MONTEREY AND CHANNEL ISLANDS, CALIFORNIA**

(Abstract of Proposal by Doreen G. Moser -- Selected for 1993 ACS Research Grant)



Harbor Seals

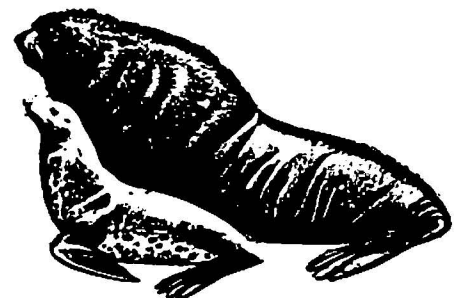
Harbor seals (*Phoca vitulina*) inhabit estuarine and coastal areas off the United States. Because they accumulate pollutants from fishes and invertebrates eaten in polluted waters, harbor seals are an excellent indicator of the pollutant load of aquatic habitats. Elkhorn Slough is one such area with inputs of synthetic organics such as DDT, PCBs and dieldrin. Elevated levels of these pollutants can cause increased mortality rates, decreased reproduction, and pathological disorders. Blood

and hair samples will be collected from live harbor seals in Elkhorn Slough, and from relatively pristine areas off Monterey and the Channel Islands. Heavy metals within these samples will be analyzed using two atomic absorption spectrophotometers, and synthetic organic compounds (i.e., PCBs, DDT, chlordane, dieldrin and endosulfan) will be analyzed using gas chromatography. Mortality and reproductive rates of harbor seals in Elkhorn Slough and pristine areas will be compared. I hypothesize that pollutant levels of harbor seals in Elkhorn Slough will be significantly greater than seals off Monterey and the Channel Islands. In addition, seals from Elkhorn Slough will have greater mortality rates and lesser reproductive rates than seals in control areas. These data will be used as an indicator of pollutant loads in Elkhorn Slough biota, and will serve as a baseline for comparison with future samples. Non-source pollutant levels in harbor seals and their effects on reproduction and survival will serve as an excellent model for monitoring similar polluted estuarine systems.

**UPDATE ON STELLER SEA LIONS**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has reported a worldwide census of Steller Sea Lions (also known as Northern Sea Lions) which was completed in 1992. These large marine mammals range along the coast of California, British Columbia, Alaska, the Aleutians and Japan. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) maintains that the Alaskan population is the core of the Steller population. It has fallen from 225,000 in 1980 to 85,000 in 1990. Northern sea lions have been declared threatened under the U.S. Endangered Species Act and may be reclassified as endangered when the results of the worldwide census are analyzed.

- Jim Willoughby



Steller Sea Lions

(Editor's note: See the September 1991 Soundings for a detailed article by Jim Willoughby about the plight of the Steller sea lion.)



**CHAPTER'S MARINE MAMMAL EDUCATION PROGRAM RECEIVES \$2,500 GRANT  
FROM AT&T PEBBLE BEACH NATIONAL PRO-AM YOUTH FUND**



The Board of Trustees of the AT&T Pebble Beach National Pro-Am Youth Fund has continued their support of our chapter's youth education program by awarding a grant of \$2,500 to fund our proposal, "Instruction and Field Study for Socio-economically Disadvantaged Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Grade Students from Agricultural Areas of Monterey County about California Gray Whales in Monterey Bay, California".

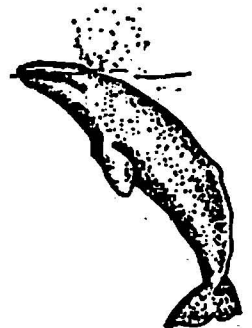
This project will offer the fascinating story of the California gray whale to young people who might not otherwise have the opportunity to learn about marine animals firsthand. We hope this experience will inspire these students and establish an interest and concern for the ocean and its inhabitants. ACS volunteers will present classroom programs, to be followed by a whalewatching boat trip along the Monterey coastline with ACS educators serving as naturalists on board. The program will be implemented during the gray whale migration of January, 1994. Any interested Chapter member may volunteer for training to participate in this program.

All ACS members should be aware of and grateful for the immense contributions the AT&T Pebble Beach National Pro-Am Youth Fund is making to the public agencies and charitable organizations of Monterey County. Our chapter owes AT&T thanks for making possible the following projects, in addition to the current education program project:

- A grant of \$1,200 on April 25, 1989 was used to purchase and distribute Gray Whale Teaching Kits to public school classrooms.
- A grant of \$1,500 on August 22, 1989 made it possible to create the mobile display unit our chapter uses for education at public events and conservation fairs.
- A grant of \$1,500 on December 11, 1990 enabled us to hold a joint education project with the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History. The Whale Bus mobile classroom delighted and instructed youngsters. Pieter Folkens educated everyone.
- A grant of \$1,500 on October 1, 1991 sponsored the College Youth Speaker Program. Our research grants and subsequent Chapter meeting presentations by the youth strengthen the knowledge and commitment of us all.

We also owe special thanks to the Chapter members who have served so well on our Education Committee. They design the projects, write the proposals seeking funding, and then do the educational and other work necessary to complete each project.

- 1993 Education Committee:  
Jo Guerrero, chairperson;  
Esta Lee Albright; Diane Glim; and Jud Vandever.
- Past Education Committees:  
Jim Willoughby, chairperson;  
Sheila Baldrige; Anne Bloxom; Jo Guerrero; Jerry Loomis;  
and Jud Vandever.



**WARM WATERS OF MEXICO - DOLPHINS BEWARE**

It is obvious to anyone who has been whale watching in Mexico that the Mexican Government has made a noble and worthy contribution in protecting and policing the gray whale calving grounds in the lagoons of Baja, California. However, their conservation record of saving dolphins in tuna nets is abysmal. My research on this subject reveals that Mexico is one of the few countries that allows their fishermen to encircle and entrap dolphins as part of a fishing method in order to catch large schools of tuna that swim with them. One California based environmental organization that I have found, Earth Island Institute, with David Phillips at the helm, has taken a leading role in protecting dolphins from both foreign and domestic exploitation. No other group has brought as much legal and media attention to this unnecessary slaughter.

The U.S. made phenomenal progress last year by enacting the International Dolphin Conservation Act. However, Mexico's fishing practices are a different story. They have, as Phillips reported, a \$520 million annual fishing business with 13% of this amount derived from the export of tuna. Mexico's unsupervised and non-conservational fishing methods have caused the deaths of 70,000 dolphins since 1990 in its western coastal waters. Mexico's failure to adopt dolphin-safe fishing methods led to a court-sanctioned U.S. embargo of Mexican tuna two years ago. Since then Mexican and Venezuelan tuna products have been embargoed from coming into the United States, the reason being that these countries have failed to meet the dolphin mortality levels established by the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Countries in Europe and Asia that purchased world available tuna products have joined the boycott. Even the 100+ Mexican environmental organizations have pressured their own industry to change or suffer the consequences of this sanction.

All this continues as the Mexican tuna industry has countered and mounted pres-

sure campaigns which are aimed to halt the embargo. According to Phillips, Mexico has a fifty boat fishing fleet, but only five boats have agreed to place trained observers aboard in order to verify the dolphin kill and oversee dolphin-safe fishing methods. He said, "the Mexican fishing industry disputes these facts and maintains that they have 100% of their tuna fleets carrying trained observers and fishing methods have all been converted to 'dolphin-safe'." Their major defense is that the U.S. embargo is nothing more than a commercial tactic aimed at protecting big U.S. tuna companies from Mexican competition. The embargo has had a backlash reaction, as evidenced in a January 1993 Washington Post article, which spoke of the embargo as a condition that may cost up to 30,000 jobs if allowed to continue. Holding strong, "Earth Island Institute" does not buy the statistics that are being promulgated by the Mexican tuna boat industry. Phillips estimates that the cost of adapting tuna safe fishing techniques and refitting the Mexican tuna fleet is estimated to be around 25 million. He explained, "their reluctance to make the conversion results in smaller yields, and besides, it's more time consuming and you can't go after the big tuna (yellow fin) which are the ones which swim with the dolphins."

Mexican conservationists want action now, and recently wrote to Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari demanding a treaty which will include measures to protect dolphins whose incidental deaths are the reasons for maintaining the present embargo. For now, the U.S. tuna embargo still stands even though the International Dolphin Conservation Act will lift the embargo on the Mexican and Venezuelan tuna. The question is, will these countries abide with the spirit and intent of the Act? Also, it will be most interesting to see what direction and pressures the new administration will take to support this embargo. I hope to have more on this later.

# MONTEREY BAY AREA MARINE MAMMAL SIGHTINGS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 02/25/93

Compiled by Richard Ternullo

Recent winter storms continue to hamper observers. This month observations are composed almost entirely of Common Dolphin and three observations of Killer Whale. The Gray Whale migration is now dominated by northbound individuals and the best areas to see the whales have now shifted to the coast from Pt. Lobos south to Hurricane Pt. and Pt. Sur. The first northbound whale was noted on 2/7/93.

Sea temperatures are still persistently high, with readings about 2.5 deg. C. (around 4.5 deg. F.) higher than normal. Sea temperatures have consistently been 14.2 deg. C. (around 58 deg. F.) or higher.

The influx of Pelagic Red Crabs has turned into a real invasion. All those sea bird flocks you may have noticed while driving around Pt. Pinos are feasting on the crabs. It should be noted that the crabs are a known prey item of Gray Whales, and any unusual activity by the whales should be viewed as possible feeding behavior. I do not know the impact these crabs could have on the foraging strategies of other marine mammals.

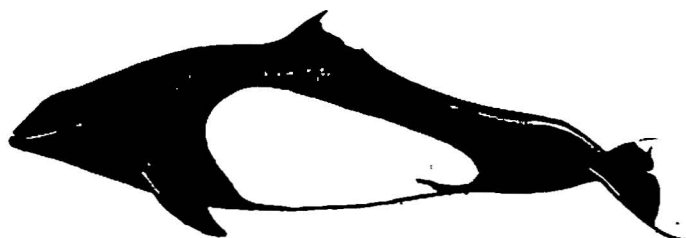
## TABLE OF SIGHTINGS

### CETACEANS:

<u>Ref</u>	<u>Number of</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Observer</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>#</u>	<u>animals</u>			
<b>COMMON DOLPHIN:</b>				
[1]	1000	2 mi. W. of Yankee Pt.	H. Neece	01/29/93
[2]	1000	2.5 mi. W. of Pt. Joe	G. Kruse	01/30/93
[3]	250	3 mi. N.W. of Pt. Joe	Shearwater J.	01/31/93
[4]	25	4 mi. S.W. of Moss Landing	R. Ortiz	02/07/93
[5]	4-6	1/2 mi. N. of Lovers Pt.	R. Ternullo	02/12/93
[6]	500	3.5 mi. W. of Pt. Joe	unknown	02/12/93
[7]	250	2 mi. W. of Pt. Lobos	H. Neece	02/12/93
* [8]	400-500	W. of Seal Rock	J.B. Williamson	02/13/93
[9]	150	3 mi. W. of Pt. Pinos	R. Ortiz	02/15/93
[10]	400	2.5 mi. N.W. of Pt. Joe	S. Charlyn	02/17/93
* [11]	50	W. of Moss Landing	J. Klusemire	02/22/93
<b>KILLER WHALE (ORCA):</b>				
[12]	3 (1 male)	8 mi. S. of Santa Cruz	M. aboard the <u>Sea Dancer</u>	01/30/93
[13]	4 (1 male)	2 mi. N.W. of Pt. Lobos	R. Ternullo	02/03/93
[14]	3 (1 male)	1/2 mi. W. of Cypress Pt.	N. Lemon	02/14/93
<b>DALL'S PORPOISE:</b>				
[15]	3-4	6 mi. S.W. of Moss Landing	N. Black	02/11/93

(continued on next page)

(SIGHTINGS, cont'd)



Dall's Porpoise

### PINNIPEDS:

#### CALIFORNIA SEA LIONS:

About 150-200 are present on the Monterey Breakwater (an unusually low number).

#### STELLER SEA LION:

One animal was on the Monterey breakwater on 02/07/93 about noon. It was not there one hour later. (m. obs.)

#### HARBOR SEALS:

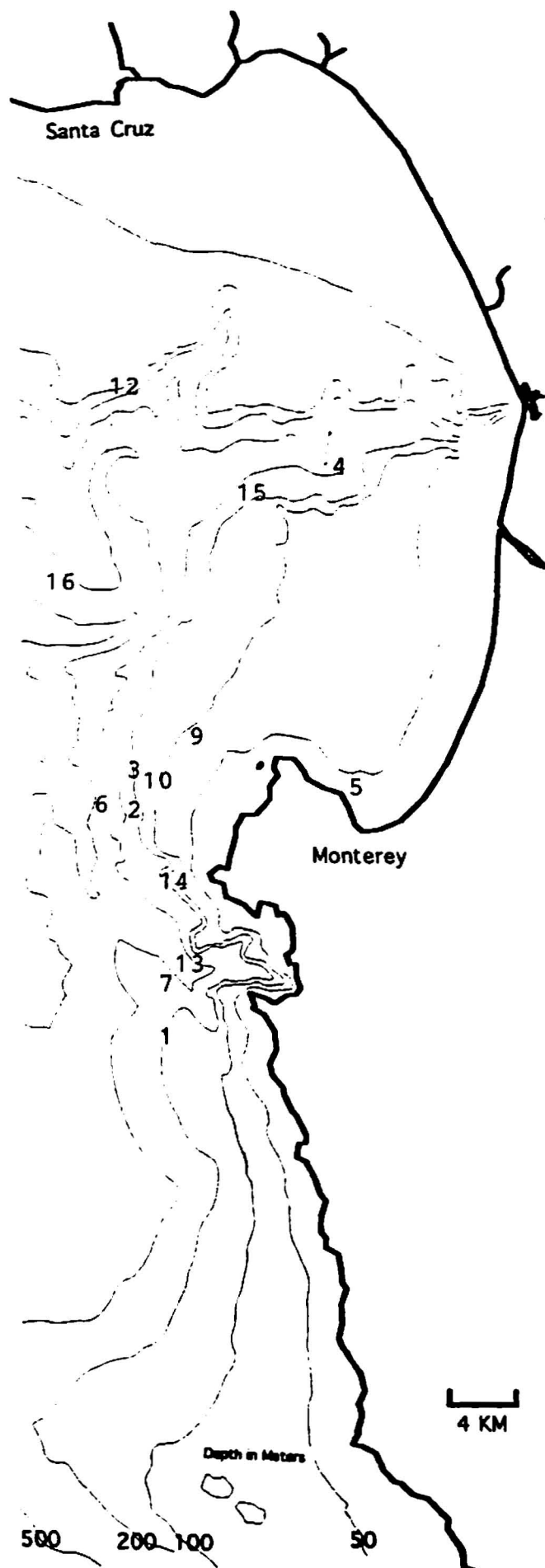
On all the normal locations along any rocky shoreline from the Monterey Harbor south to Pt. Lobos. The radio-tagged seal that was mentioned in the February Soundings was again seen on 01/13/93. This time the seal was pirating rockfish from a charter boat (L. Shumacher).

#### NORTHERN ELEPHANT SEAL:

One Northern Elephant Seal was observed by Richard Ternullo on 02/13/93, about 7 mi. N.W. of Pt. Pinos. (See [16] on chart.)

### SIGHTING LOCATION CHART

Locations of cetacean sightings are marked on the chart at right, with numbers on the chart corresponding to the numbers in brackets [ ] in the table above. An asterisk (\*) indicates a non-plottable point. Isobaths (contour lines of ocean depth) are in meters.



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE FEBRUARY 3 MEETING OF THE  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER OF ACS

President's goals for 1993:

- To effectively manage local ACS affairs;
- To strive for fulfillment of the National ACS mission statement concerning education, research, and conservation;
- To obtain more active involvement of the membership.

Special Events Committee established:

- Recruitment will begin at the March Chapter meeting and in SOUNDINGS for volunteers to organize and run whalewatching trips, conservation events, retail sales, and other programs.

Adopted budget for 1993:

- Proposed general expenditures for 1993 total \$4,450. Our largest expenditures will be: Newsletter = \$1,900; Research grant = \$500; and Speakers' expenses = \$450. (The Robert Bethel award and the special education project are each financed through separate, designated funds.)

Research grants awarded for 1993:

- Three proposals were received, and two grants were awarded.
- Daniela Maldini received \$500 from the Robert Bethel Fund.
- Doreen Moser received \$500 from the Chapter.

Education project:

- Our Chapter was awarded a grant of \$2,500 from the AT&T Pebble Beach National Program Youth Fund to assist in our Marine Mammal Education Program. The proposed project will be activated during the gray whale migration, January 1994.

Future Chapter meeting programs (arranged by Alan Baldrige):

- Glenn Van Blaricom, Russian sea otter work (March);
- Dion Oxman, Local harbor seal research (April);
- Cindy Pilskaln, Diving in the deepest freshwater lakes (May).

Seal Watch will not be activated in 1993:

- A letter was mailed to all Seal Watch volunteers describing Pebble Beach's plans for the 1993 harbor seal pupping season.
- Esta Lee Albright will write to NMFS to alert them to the situation.
- Alan and Sheila Baldrige will write to Pebble Beach expressing concern about the lesser degree of protection being provided to the harbor seals.

Publicity:

- Jo Guerrero will survey our members to see which of the 30 press notices we mail are reaching the public's attention.

Is "Cetacean Society" the best name for our Chapter?

- "Cetacean" is not a commonly used word. Would a more familiar name better help us attract and educate the public?
- A committee will study this: Jo Guerrero, chairperson; Esta Lee Albright; Sheila Baldrige; and Marilyn Georgevich.

- Anne Bloxom



## AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER 1993 BOARD MEMBERS

President:	Diane Glim 970 Syida Drive, PG	646-8743
Vice President:	Jo Guerrero P.O. Box 1172, Cas	663-2956
Recording Secretary:	Anne Bloxom 25040 Pine Hills Drive, C	625-1281
Treasurer:	Jack Starr 647 Grace Street, M	375-1293
Membership Secretary:	Merilyn Georgevich 7 Maiden Court, S	394-0514
Past President:	Jim Willoughby 1241 Shell Ave, PG	372-0123
Program Chairperson:	Alan Baldrige 1132 Seaview Ave, PG	372-3809
Program Committee:	Sheila Baldrige 1132 Seaview Ave, PG	372-3809
Newsletter Editor:	Evelyn Hesse 647 Grace Street, M	375-1293
Newsletter Mailing:	Marian LaRosa P.O. Box 105, M 93942	375-2221
Beachwatch Coordinator:	Esta Lee Albright 200 Dunecrest, #2, M	375-1658
Publicity Chairperson:	Jo Guerrero P.O. Box 1172, Cas	663-2956
Member at Large:	Mary Rodriguez 12 Castro Rd, M	375-5931

### Scientific Advisory Committee

Alan Baldrige	1132 Seaview Ave, PG	372-3809
Jerry Loomis	Route 1, Box 62, C	625-2120
Steven Webster	210 Asilomar Ave, PG	373-7676(home), 647-4864 (work)
Tom Williams	23810 Fairfield Pl, C	375-5570
Jud Vandever	93 Via Ventura, M	372-6001

C=Carmel (93923), Cas=Castroville (95012), M=Monterey (93940),  
PB=Pebble Beach (93953), PG=Pacific Grove (93950), S=Seaside (93955)



### VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

Volunteers are needed to help with various local ACS activities. If you would like to help with any of the following, please contact Diane Glim at 646-8743:

- Helping at the ACS booth at Conservation Fairs.
- Organizing whalewatching trips.
- Helping with retail sales at monthly meetings.
- Bringing refreshments to one of the monthly ACS meetings.
- Contributing articles for Soundings.



### SOUNDINGS

The March 1993 SOUNDINGS was edited and produced by Evelyn Hesse and mailed by Marian and Frank LaRosa. Contributors were Alan Baldrige, Anne Bloxom, Evelyn Hesse, Richard Ternullo, and Jim Willoughby. Illustration on page 1 is from a U.S. Postage stamp illustrated by Vladimir Beilin of the U.S.S.R. Illustrations on pages 3 and 7 are by Richard Ellis.



## MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

The objectives of the American Cetacean Society include engaging in educational, conservation and scientific pursuits for the purpose of expanding scientific knowledge of whales, dolphins, porpoises and related creatures. The Monterey Bay Chapter meets at 7:30 p.m. on the last Thursday of each month, at Hopkins Marine Station. Meetings and activities feature cetacea and various aspects of the marine environment. For additional information concerning ACS membership, contact Marilyn Georgevich, 394-0514.

### AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Type of Membership, Annual Dues:

_____ Patron, \$500	_____ Active, \$ 35
_____ Contributing, \$250	_____ Family, \$ 45
_____ Supporting, \$ 75	_____ Foreign, \$ 45
	_____ Student, \$ 25

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Chapter # 24 (Monterey)

Check \_\_\_\_\_ Master Card \_\_\_\_\_ Visa \_\_\_\_\_

Credit Card # \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Return to: Membership Secretary, ACS Monterey Bay  
Chapter, 7 Maiden Court, Seaside, CA 93955

## AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY



MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER  
P.O. BOX HE  
PACIFIC GROVE, CA 93950

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# SOUNDINGS

MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER  
AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY  
APRIL 1993

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* APRIL 1993 MEETING \*  
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DATE/TIME: Thursday, April 29, 7:30 p.m.

PLACE: Lecture Hall, Monterey Boat Works,  
Hopkins Marine Station, Pacific Grove

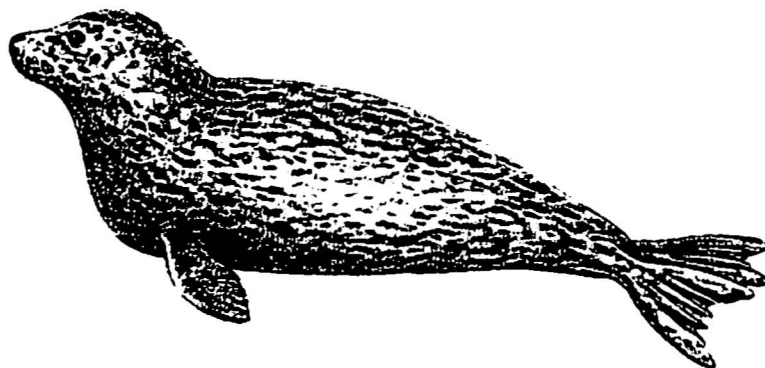
SPEAKER: Steve Trumble and Dion Oxman,  
Moss Landing Marine Laboratories,  
California State University

TOPIC: HARBOR SEALS OF MONTEREY BAY: THEIR PUPPING BEHAVIOR,  
SEASONAL ABUNDANCE, MOVEMENTS AND FOOD HABITS

Harbor seals have increased substantially in our area during the past two decades, and while pup counts have been carried out each year (Bob Huettmann and Seal Watch), sustained biological studies lagged behind. Our speakers have studied foraging movements using radio-tagged seals and have collected and analyzed seal scat to identify food preferences. Their studies compare and contrast seals living along the exposed rocky coast of the outer Peninsula (Cypress Pt., Pebble Beach) with those of the protected mudflats and shallows of Elkhorn Slough.

Their research has been supported by ACS/Monterey Bay Chapter, the Myers Trust and the Packard Foundation (through MLML). Pebble Beach Corp. greatly facilitated the Cypress Pt. studies by providing access to a blind.

Please join us for a new look at a familiar mammal.



HARBOR SEAL  
*Phoca vitulina*

APR 15 1993

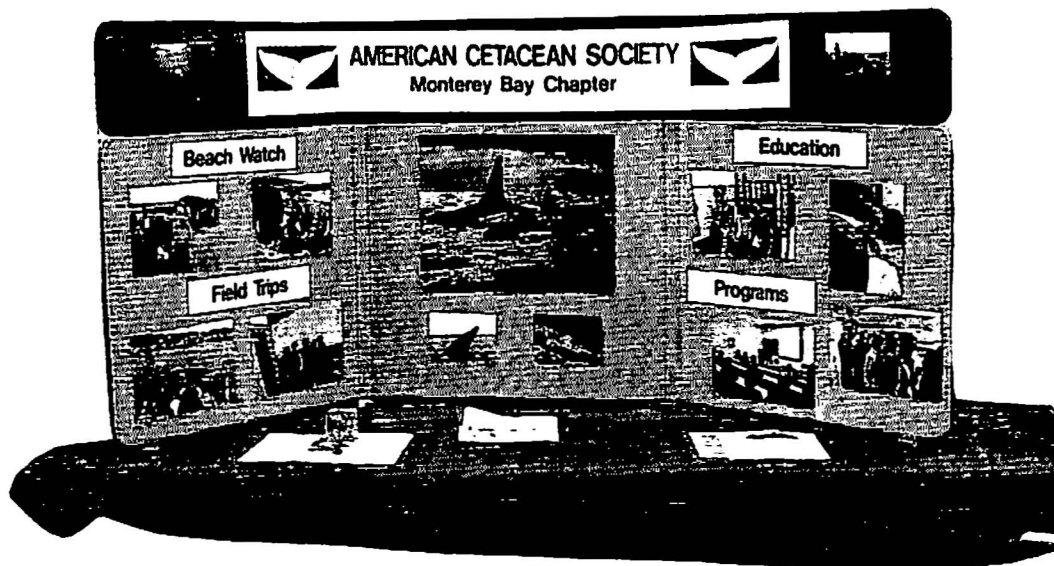
HOPKINS MARINE STATION LIBRARY

## EARTH DAY ACTIVITIES AT TORO PARK SATURDAY, APRIL 24

This year Earth Day will be celebrated at Toro Park on Saturday, April 24 from noon to 5 p.m. Once again the Monterey Bay Chapter of ACS will be represented along with numerous other environmental organizations. Our Mobile Display Unit will be set up, and ACS volunteers will be available to inform the public about whales, dolphins and other marine mammals. The ACS booth will also have cetacean-related items available for sale, such as Marine Mammals sea guides, cetacean comparison charts, and ACS shirts and pins. All proceeds will benefit chapter activities.

If you are interested in helping at the ACS booth for a two-hour shift on April 24, please contact Diane Glim at 646-8743.

For those who can't help with the booth, we hope you'll be able to attend the Earth Day celebration, to enjoy an entertaining and informative afternoon.



ACS Mobile Display Unit

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## ESTA LEE ALBRIGHT RECEIVES CONSERVATION AWARD

Esta Lee Albright was awarded the Conservation Medal by the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution this March at a luncheon and ceremony held at the Chinese Village. Last year she was given the Chapter Award for Conservation in a similar ceremony. And we members of the Monterey Bay Chapter of the American Cetacean Society feel no one is more deserving of these honors.

Esta Lee joined our ACS Chapter in the fall of 1980. The timing couldn't have been better. The chapter had just been formed in June of that year. Esta Lee, a newcomer to Monterey in 1979, had been

looking for an organization to join that would be focused on ocean conservation. She had been a member of a Sierra Club task force dedicated to keeping oil tankers out of Bay waters, a movement which attracted attention to one of the issues now incorporated in the National Marine Sanctuary guidelines. While attending a summer school program in marine biology at UCSC, she heard about the new ACS group for Monterey Bay. She became an ACS member in September and immediately got busy in the chapter.

(continued on following page)

(ESTA LEE ALBRIGHT, cont'd)

Esta Lee, who is a full-time librarian at Hartnell College in Salinas, organized some of the first whale-watching trips of the ACS chapter. More importantly, Esta Lee worked with Milos Radakovich to form the Beach Watch adjunct to the chapter. Working with the SPCA, Beach Watch members monitor many marine mammals that become stranded on various beaches and subject to torment from dogs, children and unthinking adults. Instruction classes with individual manuals, needed for the correct rescue procedure, were given by Esta Lee and Milos, with SPCA members Pat Quinn and Gary Boage. Esta Lee led the search for financing a custom-made canvas sling to assist in moving stranded dolphins.

Meanwhile, Esta Lee was among the first volunteers in the sea otter care program and one of the first graduates of the guide training course of the new Monterey Bay Aquarium. She is still active in the care of sea otter pups at the aquarium and has worked with Julie Hymer in creating a specialist group in Beach Watch for sea otter observation. Seal Watch, another rescue program that complements the continuing Beach Watch, was organized by Esta Lee and chapter treasurer Bob Huettmann, when it became necessary to protect the traditional harbor seal spring birthing sites on Pebble Beach. These two rescue groups attract many new members to the ACS Monterey Bay Chapter.

Esta Lee followed Milos as president of the ACS Monterey Bay Chapter in 1984. After serving two terms as president, Esta Lee was editor of the newsletter, Soundings. With Ruth and Allen Kraus, she revised the format to the present large size, with meeting information on the cover.

Esta Lee and Sheila Baldrige, another former ACS president, in 1988 became leaders of a volunteer program for whalewatching at Point Sur Light Station in Big Sur. Working with the State Parks volunteers, ACS members give

commentaries about the marine mammals to be seen in the waters below during the annual Gray Whale migration, January to March.

Besides her library work at Hartnell, Esta Lee also gives marine mammal seminars at the college and is a popular and available program speaker (if you call her early enough) at various clubs and groups on the Peninsula. For some time now, she and other ACS members Alan Baldrige, Jud Vandevere, Jerry Loomis and Nancy Black have given commentaries to the passengers and answered their questions on various whalewatching boats. More recently, Esta Lee serves as naturalist on the multi-faceted Cannery Row Walking Tours, led by Rohanna LoSchiaro. Rohanna and historian/artist Bruce Ariss describe the history of the Row, Steinbeck's presence and the group at "Doc" Ricketts' lab. The natural history part of the tour relates the activities and occupants of the Row's tidepools to the work of Steinbeck and Ricketts.

April finds Esta Lee in Bermuda, where she has been invited to give a talk about sea otters, Beach Watch and the natural history of Monterey Bay, as a fund-raiser for the Bermuda Zoological Society.

Even as I close this article, I have a feeling that I have not covered all that Esta Lee Albright has accomplished as a dedicated conservationist and member of the Monterey Bay Chapter of the American Cetacean Society. - Mary Rodriguez (Co-Founder, ACS Monterey Bay Chapter)



## A KILLER WHALE ATTACK ON A DALL'S PORPOISE IN MONTEREY BAY

by Richard L. Ternullo with Nancy Black

On 3/11/93, aboard the Pt. Sur Clipper (Richard Ternullo, Captain), we observed a pod of killer whales attack and kill a Dall's porpoise. This happened while on a whalewatch trip with Robert Spivack's high school class from San Francisco. We had located a single gray whale about 3.5 miles west of Cypress Pt. and had seen about three respiration cycles when I looked up ahead (11:10), directly in front of the gray, and noticed a group of killer whales approaching from the opposite direction. I immediately told Nancy Black, who was the trip naturalist, of the killer whales' position. Even though the killer whales were about 150 meters away, they were difficult to locate because of the backlight and wind (about 15 kts.). The whales were cruising in a southeastward direction, opposite the direction of the northwestward-bound gray whale track. The pod included 5 females/juveniles and one adult male.

The gray whale suddenly began to thrash the water vigorously with its flukes, and was clearly in a panic about the killer whales. The gray whale seemed to detect the killer whales from a distance of 20-30 meters. To our surprise, the killer whales made no visible moves to harass or attempt to attack the gray whale.

At about this time, we recognized a few whales in the pod. One is a very distinctive female that has a severely deformed or damaged dorsal fin, and the other is a female with a large nick midway down her dorsal fin. These whales, along with several others, were observed on 10/23/92 terrorizing a California sea lion, and the nicked female, along with 15+ other killer whales, was involved in the attack and kill of a gray whale calf on 5/2/92.

Within the next few minutes, I noticed two Dall's porpoise slow rolling at the surface about 200 meters away to the

southwest. I had just mentioned this to Nancy, and within seconds the killer whales had submerged as a group and headed at an astonishing speed toward the porpoise. The whales' speed was so great that they left a visible wake and fluke prints that nearly touched at the surface of the water, even though no part of their bodies could be seen. This was followed by a number of rapid zig-zag movements that were hard to track because of the extreme underwater speed. Suddenly, one female-type killer whale made a lunge at the surface and was immediately followed by another female making an incredible twisting, clockwise breach, and apparently holding a Dall's porpoise by its tail. The force of this action gave the impression that the porpoise was standing on its tail on the killer whale's nose. When the killer whale released the porpoise, the porpoise continued in a high arc at least 5-6 meters into the air and then plunged head first back into the sea.

This may have killed the porpoise. An image is frozen in my mind of a slim looking porpoise being thrown into the air. After thinking about what I had seen, and since Dall's porpoise are short and stocky, it's possible that the porpoise had suffered severe spinal damage from the tremendous centrifugal force of that twisting breach. The porpoise was probably torn apart and eaten because about 5 minutes later an oil slick developed around the killer whales. They stopped and began to mill after moving about 1 km. from the presumed kill point. Multiple spyhopping by one or more of the killer whales ensued. It would be hard to say if one or two Dall's porpoise were killed and consumed. No flesh was observed at the surface.

The whales then resumed their initial course (southeast). We followed, taking

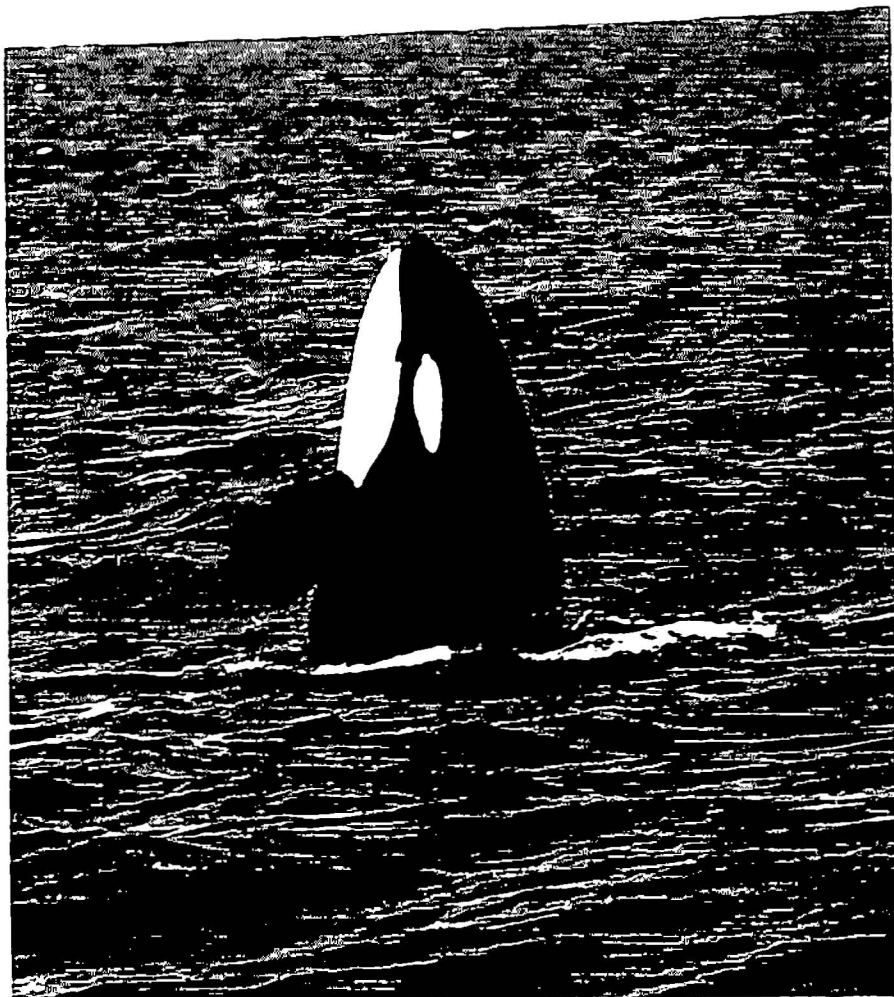
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(KILLER WHALE, cont'd)

as many identification photos as possible. We soon encountered a pair of gray whales that once again seemed to detect the killer whales from a short distance (20-30 meters). This pair of adult grays began thrashing the water with their flukes. Once again the killer whales made no attempt at an attack but closely approached the grays at least once. The gray whales assumed a hugging posture, stomach to stomach with their sides and pectoral fins to the surface. They swam off to the northeast and were still close together at our last observation. At 12:18, about 7 km southeast of the original position, we left the killer whales to return to port, as the whales continued to travel to the southeast.

The encounter with these killer whales was an amazing exhibition of power, speed and grace. The fact that the killer whales had pursued and caught one of the fastest of the small cetaceans with such ease was an incredible sight!



A killer whale spyhopu after an attack and kill of a Dall's porpoise.  
(Photo by Nancy Black)

### BAN ON JET SKIS IN SANCTUARY UPHELD

In March the federal government upheld its ban on Jet Skis in the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, rebuffing the challenge to sanctuary rules from the Personal Watercraft Industry Association of Chicago.

The association had asked officials of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to repeal its restrictions on Jet Skis until an

overall study of vessel traffic within the sanctuary is completed.

NOAA agreed to include the personal watercraft in its overall vessel study, but will leave the restrictions in place in the meantime. These rules restrict the use of Jet Skis to four small areas west of Santa Cruz. (See related stories in the February 1993 Soundings.)



# MONTEREY BAY AREA MARINE MAMMAL SIGHTINGS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 03/25/93

Compiled by Richard Ternullo

March is normally the beginning of the upwelling season. This seasonal shift is caused by the increase in the intensity of northwesterly winds, contributing to coastal upwelling. That in turn causes a decrease in sea surface temperatures to annual lows. So far, the winds have been light and variable, with no effect on the water temperatures. In fact, sea surface temperatures have been even higher than last month. Readings in some locations are as high as 15.5°C (about 60°F). This is roughly 5°C (about 9°F) above seasonal norms. This is likely due to the persistent El Niño conditions.

Recently, two more warm water fish have been caught in the bay: Common Thresher sharks (Alopias vulpinus), which are very prevalent, and White Seabass (Atractoscion nobilis), which have not been common in Monterey Bay since about the mid-fifties.

There are additional sightings this month from January and February that are included in this period.

## TABLE OF SIGHTINGS

### CETACEANS:

#### GRAY WHALE:

Gray whales continue their northbound migration. The best place to observe these whales is from Pt. Lobos south to Hurricane Pt. There seems to be an unusual amount of courting activity, but this may be an artifact of the relatively calm weather allowing for better sighting conditions and more whalewatch trips. The first mother/calf pair was seen on 3/13/93 (L. Oliver). This appeared to be a very small calf. One gray whale was reported east of Wharf #2 and was investigated by the Coast Guard. The boat captain thought the whale was feeding and took no further action (radio conversation).

Ref #	Number of animals	Location	Observer	Date
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#### MINKE WHALE:

[1]	1	.5 mi. N.W. of Seal Rock	R. Ternullo	02/25/93
[2]	1	.5 mi. S.W. of Pt. Lobos	R. Ternullo	02/25/93
* [3]	1	Grimes Pt.	T. Kuska	03/16/93

Note that Minke whales are not usually seen this time of year.

#### RISSE'S DOLPHIN:

[4]	15	2 mi. W. of Pt. Lobos	D. Lemon	01/29/93
[5]	100	4 mi. W. of Lopez Pt.	D. Lemon	02/06/93
[6]	10	.5 mi. W. of Cypress Pt.	R. Ternullo	02/25/93
[7]	300-400	.5 mi. S. of Cypress Pt.	D. Rookiard	02/28/93
[8]	25	4.5 mi. W.S.W. Cypress Pt.	L. Oliver	03/13/93
[9]	200-300	2 mi. W. of Pt. Lobos	N. Lemon	03/16/93
(This was a mixed group that contained 75 Northern Right Whale Dolphins and 30 Pacific White-Sided Dolphins.)				
[10]	3-4	.75 mi. N.W. of Hopkins	W. Williamson	03/18/93
* [11]	5-6	4-5 mi. W. of Pt. Joe	T. Sullivan	03/21/93

(continued on next page)

(SIGHTINGS, cont'd)

COMMON DOLPHIN:

[12]	300	6 mi. N.W. of Pt. Lobos	D. Lemon	01/26/93
[13]	300	3 mi. W. of Carmel Bay	D. Lemon	01/27/93
[14]	6	8 mi. S.W. of Moss Landing	D. Lemon	01/29/93
[15]	200	2.5 mi. W. of Pt. Lobos	D. Lemon	01/29/93
[16]	200	2 mi. N.W. of Seal Rock	D. Lemon	01/30/93
[17]	35	4 mi. W. of Pt. Pinos	D. Lemon	01/30/93
[18]	50	5 mi. S.W. of Lopez Pt.	D. Lemon	02/06/93
[19]	20-30	1 mi. W. of Carmel Bay	R. Ternullo	02/25/93
[20]	2000	6 mi. S.W. of Pt. Pinos	L. Oliver	03/02/93
[21]	1500	4 mi. S.W. of Pt. Pinos	L. Oliver	03/03/93
[22]	1000	5 mi. N.W. of Pt. Pinos	M. Baxter	03/04/93
* [23]	100	S.W. of Pt. Pinos	?	03/05/93
* [24]	50	off Pt. Joe	T. Sullivan	03/05/93
[25]	1000	2.5 mi. W. of Carmel Bay	R. Ternullo	03/06/93
[26]	500	1 mi. W. of Carmel Bay	R. Ternullo	03/07/93
[27]	200	9 mi. W.S.W. of Moss Landing	D. Lemon	03/08/93
[28]	40	1.5 mi. N. of Pt. Pinos Lt.	J.B.Williamson	03/09/93
[29]	200	5.5 mi. W. of Moss Landing	H. Neece	03/10/93
[30]	1000	3 mi. W. of Pt. Joe	R. Ternullo/ N. Black	03/11/93
[31]	300-400	3 mi. S.W. of Moss Landing	R. Ternullo	03/12/93
[32]	3000+	4 mi. W. of Pt. Joe	C. Arcoleo	03/12/93
* [33]	200	off Half Moon Bay	P. Byrnes	03/13/93
[34]	1500	.5 mi. S.W. of Cypress Pt.	D. Lemon	03/14/93
* [35]	750-1000	off Seal Rock	L. Oliver	03/14/93
[36]	10	2 mi. W. of S. bndry Ft. Ord	H. Neece	03/16/93
[37]	2500	4 mi. S.W. of Moss Landing	J.B.Williamson	03/16/93
[38]	1000	5 mi. N.W. of Moss Landing	R. Ternullo	03/18/93
[39]	300-400	1.5 mi. S.W. of Pt. Pinos	J. Lewis	03/18/93
(This was a very unusual mixed group containing about 50% Pacific White-Sided Dolphins. This sighting was confirmed by L. Oliver.)				
[40]	1000	3 mi. N.W. of Pt. Pinos	H. Neece	03/20/93
[41]	3000	8 mi. S.W. of Santa Cruz	C. Arcoleo	03/21/93
[42]	?	.5 mi. N.W. of N.bndry Ft.Ord	R. Ternullo	03/22/93
[43]	15-20	.5 mi. N. of Lover's Pt.	T. Sullivan	03/22/93
[44]	200	2 mi. W. of Asilomar Beach	W. Williamson	03/22/93
[45]	200	1.5 mi. N.W. of Pt. Pinos	D. Lemon	03/25/93

There appear to be about 5000 Common dolphin using Monterey Bay. It also seems that they are usually divided into three main groups. One group seems to prefer the canyon near Moss Landing out to the Soquel Canyon, another group ranges from Pt. Pinos to south of Pt. Lobos, and one group ranges from Santa Cruz to Davenport.

DALL'S PORPOISE:

[46]	7	3 mi. S.W. of Point Sur	D. Lemon	02/06/93
[47]	20	4.5 mi. W. of Pt. Pinos	L. Oliver	03/06/93
[48]	2	5 mi. S.W. of Moss Landing	R. Ternullo	03/14/93

(continued on next page)

(SIGHTINGS, cont'd)

HARBOR PORPOISE:

[49]	1-2	5.5 mi. S. of Santa Cruz	R. Ternullo	03/21/93
[50]	3	8 mi. S.E. of Santa Cruz	R. Ternullo	03/21/93
[51]	3	.5 mi. W. of N.bndry Ft. Ord	R. Ternullo	03/22/93
[52]	1-2	5 mi. S.W. of Moss Landing	R. Ternullo	03/22/93

On 03/22/93, one very fresh, dead adult male harbor porpoise was found on Spanish Bay Beach (N. Black, E. L. Albright).

KILLER WHALE:

[53]	6	7 mi. S.W. of Pt. Pinos	R. Ternullo/ N. Black	03/11/93
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(This group attacked and killed at least 1 Dall's Porpoise.  
See page 4 for detailed account.)

PINNIPEDS

NORTHERN ELEPHANT SEAL:

[54]	1	2.5 mi. W. of Pt. Sur	D. Lemon	02/06/93
[55]	1 male	6 mi. S.W. of Pt. Pinos	R. Ternullo	03/11/93

CALIFORNIA SEA LION:

About 350-500 are present on the Monterey breakwater.

HARBOR SEAL:

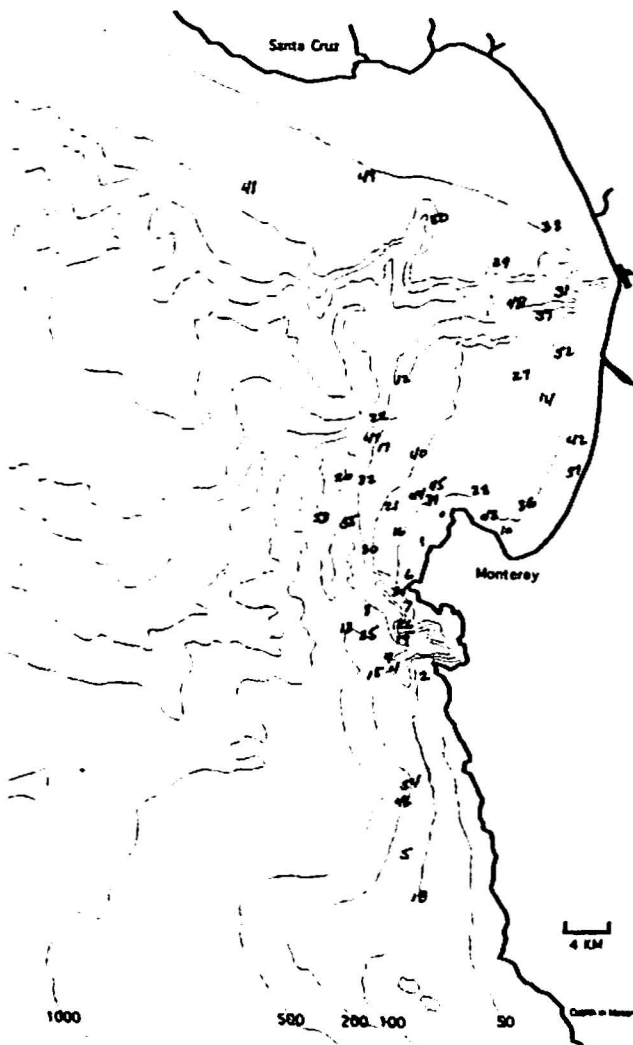
Seen on nearly any rocky shore along the Peninsula or in Elkhorn Slough.

SIGHTING LOCATION CHART

Locations of cetacean sightings are marked on the chart at right, with numbers on the chart corresponding to the numbers in brackets [] in the table above. An asterisk (\*) indicates a non-plottable point. Isobaths (contour lines of ocean depth) are in meters.



Minke Whale



## CONSERVATION COMMENTARY

By Jim Willoughby, Conservation Chairman

### NEW LEADERSHIP ON THE HORIZON FOR U.S. WHALING POLICIES

As conservation chairman, I receive a considerable amount of information on marine environmental issues from a variety of sources. I would especially like to give credit to Barbara Britten, our Washington representative for ACS who keeps us up to date on what is happening in our nation's capital. Credit is also due Nancy Azzam, who compiles all types of environmental news releases from all over the nation and the world, so much that I find it is sometimes difficult to prioritize such information.

At the top of my list this month was the receipt of a copy of a letter written to Ronald Brown, President Clinton's new Secretary of Commerce.\* The letter was signed by Craig Van Note, Vice President of the Conservation, Environment and Animal Welfare Consortium. He was writing collectively on behalf of twelve leading environmental organizations of this country. The letter deals directly with the grave concern about the need for renewed leadership by the U.S. Government in international whale conservation. I shall summarize its contents which I believe, if you are not knowledgeable on this subject, will give you just a hint about what is coming on line for a new U.S. policy concerning international whaling. The following is a summary of his letter:

For the past ten years, the once powerful U.S. policy opposing all commercial whaling has been largely abandoned,

replaced by detrimental concessions to a handful of whaling nations defying the IWC indefinite cessation of commercial whaling which went into effect in 1986. Japan and Norway have undermined this moratorium on numerous occasions. These assaults are severely crippling the tenuous rule of law in the international environmental theater.

Japan and Norway have been certified under the Pelly and the Packwood-Magnuson Amendments for diminishing the effectiveness of the international convention for the regulation of whaling. Unfortunately, these two outlaw whaling nations have felt encouraged to defy the whaling ban by a weak, vacillating U.S. policy in recent years.

We, the environmental community, are pleased to hear the pledges of President Clinton and Vice President Gore to promote adherence to international environmental treaties. Global environmental treaties cannot be attacked successfully unless there is active compliance with such international law.

The present U.S. Whaling Commissioner, appointed by President Bush, has lost the confidence of most of the American Conservation and Animal Welfare Community which has led the international effort to end the whale slaughter for more than twenty years. We do not believe his actions relating to IWC policy have been consistent with his obligations under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act. He has shown little appreciation of the depth of the American public opinion against the slaughter of whales and dolphins.

(continued on following page)

(CONSERVATION, cont'd)

Presently, the U.S. Whaling Commissioner is preparing to attend a highly questionable unofficial meeting in Madrid, of one third of the IWC commissioners, including several hardline pro-whaling nations, but intentionally excluding many of the leading anti-whaling nations. The meeting attendees may attempt to approve, in secret, a plan to resume commercial whaling this year. We find this backroom deal-making, actively promoted by Japan and Norway and their highly paid lobbyists in Washington, to be dangerous and unacceptable. We encourage you, Secretary Brown, to become fully aware of this scheme.

The Clinton Gore Administration should set up its own policy on whaling. Only new leadership on this issue in your administration can ensure that the defiant demands of Japan and Norway to renew commercial whaling are soundly rejected at the 1993 IWC meeting. We, therefore, request appointment of a new IWC Commissioner who will reflect the strong environmental policies of the Clinton Gore Administration. This should be done as soon as possible in order to enable the new commissioner to prepare for the annual meeting of the IWC which begins in May of this year in Japan.

Update... As a result of the above letter and other protests, the following action resulted: Public pressure in several countries derailed the attempt by a cabal of IWC Commissioners meeting in secret in Madrid. Their purpose was to cut a deal for a resumption of commercial whaling. Street protests in Spain and Chile criticized their governments, and environmental groups in the U.S., U.K., Germany, Netherlands and Australia condemned their governments for participating in the scheme. The U.S. Commissioner,

Dr. John Knauss, was called into the White House on his way to the airport and directed to do no negotiating, but only listen to the discussions of the issues.

Key members of Congress chastised the Clinton Administration for allowing Knauss, a lame duck whose removal as commissioner has been called for by a wide range of parties, to continue to make U.S. Whaling policy in an apparent contravention of the new pro-environmental policies of the administration. Environmental groups are demanding strong anti-whaling policy statements from the Clinton Administration in order to get the U.S. back to its leadership role in whale conservation and to send a message to Japan and Norway that there will be no resumption of commercial whaling and that outlaw whaling will trigger sanctions.

Bowing to intense pressure from the conservation and animal welfare community and growing displeasure from the Clinton administration, Dr. Knauss submitted his resignation as U.S. Commissioner to the IWC. The resignation was received by President Clinton in mid-March.

(Resource -- Monitor, publication of the Conservation, Environment and Animal Welfare Consortium)

\*Ronald Brown, Secretary of Commerce, has jurisdiction over the National Marine Fisheries Service and its parent organization, NOAA. These organizations have entitlement over all U.S. cetaceans and pinnipeds, and great influence on whaling policies.



THANK YOU



The Monterey Bay Chapter of ACS  
would like to thank the following people  
for their generous donations to our chapter:

JUDITH ASTONE and DON PATTEN

MARK DALL

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## SOUNDINGS

The April 1993 SOUNDINGS was edited and produced by Evelyn Hesse and mailed by Marian and Frank LaRosa. Contributors were Alan Baldrige, Nancy Black, Evelyn Hesse, Mary Rodriguez,, Richard Ternullo, and Jim Willoughby. Illustrations on pages 1 and 8 by Phil Schuyler (from Marine Mammals of California). Logo on p. 3 by Kent Zilliox. Photo on page 5 by Nancy Black.





### MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

The objectives of the American Cetacean Society include engaging in educational, conservational and scientific pursuits for the purpose of expanding scientific knowledge of whales, dolphins, porpoises and related creatures. The Monterey Bay Chapter meets at 7:30 p.m. on the last Thursday of each month, at Hopkins Marine Station. Meetings and activities feature cetacea and various aspects of the marine environment. For additional information concerning ACS membership, contact Merilyn Georgevich, 394-0514.

#### AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Type of Membership, Annual Dues:

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<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing,	\$250	<input type="checkbox"/> Foreign, \$	35
<input type="checkbox"/> Supporting,	\$ 75	(U.S. currency)	

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Return to: Membership Secretary, ACS Monterey Bay  
Chapter, 7 Maiden Court, Seaside, CA 93955

## AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY



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# SOUNDINGS

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MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER  
AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY  
MAY 1993

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* MAY 1993 MEETING \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

DATE/TIME: Thursday, May 27, 7:30 p.m.

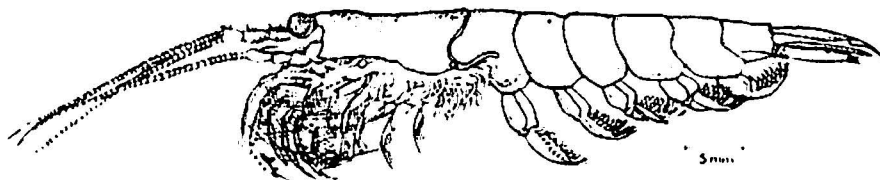
PLACE: Lecture Hall, Monterey Boat Works,  
Hopkins Marine Station, Pacific Grove

SPEAKER: Dr. George Matsumoto,  
Hopkins Marine Station

TOPIC: NATURAL HISTORY OF THE ANTARCTIC PENINSULA:  
LIFE ABOVE AND BELOW THE SOUTHERN OCEAN

Dr. George Matsumoto, who was part of a UCLA research team studying krill biology at the Palmer Station Research Facility in Antarctica, will speak to us about the Antarctic ecosystem. He will cover the entire food chain of the region, from phytoplankton to consumers of krill such as crabeater seals, humpback and southern right whales and several species of penguin. Other animals featured in the program include leopard and Weddell seals and a variety of spectacular seabirds. Invertebrate and fish species will be included. Finally George will describe the research program at the Palmer Station Lab, and the impacts of eco-tourism, both pro and con.

Dr. Matsumoto earned his Ph.D. at UCLA and is a Post-doctoral fellow at Hopkins and a Visiting Scientist at the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute (MBARI). Please join us for a beautifully illustrated presentation using both slides and video.



Antarctic krill, *Euphausia superba*

## DOLPHIN AND WHALE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION TRIPS

Oceanic Society Expeditions is offering a chance for individuals to participate in an ongoing dolphin and whale research project in Monterey Bay. The project is affiliated with Cascadia Research and works under special permits to photo-identify humpback, blue and killer whales as well as Pacific white-sided dolphins. The project focuses on the behavior, ecology and distribution of these whales and dolphins.

People are needed to help with all aspects of the research, and no prior experience is needed. Participants in this project will have the opportunity to learn about and observe dolphins, whales, seals, sea lions, sea otters and sea birds while contributing to valuable research. Oceanic Society Expeditions is a non-profit organization dedicated to conservation and education relating to the marine environment. Special trips are offered this year for residents of the Monterey Bay area. This includes 5 days (8 hr./day) aboard the vessel and three evening presentations. Trip dates are Sep. 12-18, Oct. 24-30, and Oct. 31-Nov. 6. There are additional trip dates for those living outside the Monterey area. Fee is required. For more information, please call Nancy Black at (408) 372-0671. If you are interested in participating, Nancy would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

### PHOTO-IDENTIFICATION, BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS AND LONG-RANGE MOVEMENTS OF THE BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN IN MONTEREY BAY, CALIFORNIA 1993 BETHEL RESEARCH GRANT -- AWARDED TO DANIELA MALDINI

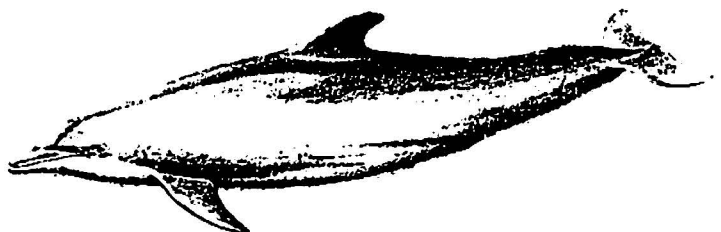
The 1993 Bethel Fund Research Grant was awarded to Daniela Maldini to continue a bottlenose dolphin photo-identification study which she started in 1991 and which has been supported partly by a 1992 research grant from ACS Monterey Bay Chapter. In 1991 and 1992 the work focused on the dolphin population in the Bay between Marina and Aptos. Goals of the original study, as stated in the proposal for the 1992 grant, were: (1) to estimate the number of bottlenose dolphins present in the study area, using photo-identification techniques; (2) to evaluate seasonal trends in group size and number of individuals and to examine the possible correlation to temperatures in the bay; (3) to match sightings in Monterey Bay to sightings in the Southern California Bight in order to determine migration patterns or shifts in range; (4) to describe habitat use using behavioral parameters. (Refer to the February 1992 Soundings for a condensation of the complete proposal for the 1992 grant.)

Specific objectives of the 1993 continuation study are: (1) to extend the

geographical area of the study to include Half-Moon Bay (located between Monterey Bay and San Francisco); (2) to complete a study matching dolphins photographed in Monterey and Half-Moon Bay with dolphins photographed in Southern California in order to determine the extent of the movements north; (3) to continue the study now underway in Monterey Bay.

So far 47 dolphins have been cataloged in Monterey Bay, and these are apparently part of a larger population that ranges from (at least) Monterey Bay southward. Recent observations have also found a possible correlation between the number of dolphins present and the occurrence of warm water events such as El Niño.

**PACIFIC BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN**  
*Tursiops truncatus*



# MONTEREY BAY AREA MARINE MAMMAL SIGHTINGS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 04/25/93

Compiled by Richard Ternullo

There seems to be some upwelling effect from the recent northwesterly winds and sea temperatures have dropped about 1 to 4 deg. C. (to about 57 to 53 deg. F.). This is still about 2 deg. C. above normal. These winds have driven Velella velella (sailors-by-the-wind jellyfish) inshore and you may have seen them on a beach walk, where they may have been washed up on the shore.

April has also brought our first humpback whales of the year. If you would like to see them without the benefit of a boat trip, try using a scope from Lover's Point towards "A" buoy, or from Marina State Beach. The whales have been very active and breaching has been frequent.

This month's observations also contain two very rare sightings: one of a sperm whale, and one of two beaked whales (Mesoplodon sp). Both are by very reliable observers: David Lemon, who has had experience with sperm whales in this area, and Gordon Smith, who operates the M.V. David Johnston from Long Marine Lab. The sperm whale sighting represents the fifth or sixth sighting in the past 10 years. There are about three or four possible species in the genus Mesoplodon possible in our area, and they are probably not identifiable at sea under most circumstances. There is a model of a stranded beaked whale specimen hanging in the Monterey Bay Aquarium. I am still not sure, but I believe it's a young Hubbs' beaked whale, Mesoplodon carlhubbsi. If not, perhaps someone could give the correct identification.

## TABLE OF SIGHTINGS

### CETACEANS:

<u>Ref</u> <u>#</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>animals</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Observer</u>	<u>Date</u>
COMMON DOLPHIN:				
[1]	750	3.5 mi. W. of Pt. Pinos	R. Ternullo	03/27/93
[2]	2-5	2 mi. N. Hopkins Marine Sta.	R. Ternullo	03/30/93
[3]	500	near MBARI buoy	D. Lemon	03/30/93
[4]	50	9 mi. W. Marina State Beach	D. Lemon	03/30/93
[5]	200	3 mi. W. of Salinas River	D. Ueyeda	03/30/93
[6]	100	1.5 mi. N. of Hopkins	R. Ternullo	03/31/93
[7]	200	8 mi. W. Marina State Beach	D. Lemon	04/02/93
[8]	75-100	3 mi. N. of Hopkins	R. Ternullo	04/02/93
[9]	30	1.5 mi. N.E. of Pt. Pinos	D. Lemon	04/03/93
[10]	200	20 mi. W. of Moss Landing	D. Lemon	04/03/93
[11]	300?	1.5 mi. N. of Pt. Pinos	R. Ternullo	04/03/93
[12]	500	13 mi. S.W. of Moss Landing	R. Ternullo	04/03/93
[13]	750	12 mi. W. of Moss Landing	R. Ternullo	04/05/93
[14]	500	1.5 mi. W. of Pt. Pinos	R. Ternullo	04/06/93
[15]	1000+	Carmel Bay	D. Lemon	04/08/93
[16]	50	2 mi. W. of Pt. Pinos	D. Lemon	04/09/93
[17]	100	2 mi. W. of Pt. Pinos	R. Ternullo	04/09/93
[18]	500	3 mi. W. of Pt. Pinos	D. Lemon	04/14/93
[19]	200	1 mi. N. Hopkins Marine Sta.	B. Lucas	04/15/93
[20]	200	Carmel Bay	R. Ternullo	04/16/93
[21]	3000	Near MBARI buoy	N. Lemon	04/18/93

(continued on following page)

(SIGHTINGS, cont'd)

[22]	150	7 mi. W. of Pt. Pinos	R. Ternullo	04/18/93
[23]	1000	7 mi. N.W. of Moss Landing	D. Lemon	04/19/93
[24]	100	16 mi. N.W. of Moss Landing	D. Lemon	04/19/93
[25]	2000	Near MBARI buoy	R. Ternullo	04/19/93
[26]	200	15 mi. N.W. of Moss Landing	R. Ternullo	04/19/93
[27]	1000	8 mi. W. Marina State Beach	D. Lemon	04/20/93
[28]	3000+	Near MBARI buoy	C. Arcoleo	04/21/93
[29]	150	1.5 mi. W. Del Monte Beach	N. Black	04/23/93
[30]	3000	2.5 mi. W. of Pt. Pinos	B. Lucas	04/23/93
[31]	200	2.5 mi. W. of Salinas River	D. Lemon	04/24/93

HARBOR PORPOISE:

[32]	1-2	2 mi. W. of Salinas River	D. Shearwater	03/27/93
[33]	?	1.5 mi. W. of Soldier's Club	R. Ternullo	03/29/93
[34]	2-4	3 mi. N.W. of Moss Landing	R. Ternullo	03/30/93
[35]	4	2 mi. W. of Salinas River	R. Ternullo	03/31/93
[36]	1-2	2.5 mi. W. Del Monte Beach	R. Ternullo	04/13/93
[37]	2	2.5 mi. W. Del Monte Beach	R. Ternullo	04/15/93
[38]	2	1 mi. W. Del Monte Beach	D. Shearwater	04/17/93
[39]	3	Near "B" buoy	D. Lemon	04/25/93

KILLER WHALE:

[40]	2 (1 male)	Carmel Bay	N. Lemon	03/28/93
[41]	15	2 mi. W. of Seal Rocks	J. Lewis	03/29/93

(Divided into two groups, one with 3 individuals, the other with 12.  
One male in the smaller group and none identifiable in the second.  
Heading at high speed (more than 12 kts.) to the northwest.)

SPERM WHALE:

[42]	1	15 mi n.w. of Moss Landing	D. Lemon	04/19/93
------	---	----------------------------	----------	----------

RISSE'S DOLPHIN:

[43]	150	Carmel Bay	N. Lemon	03/28/93
(A mixed group containing 30 NORTHERN RIGHT WHALE DOLPHIN.)				
[44]	30	7 mi W. of Pt. Pinos	D. Lemon	03/30/93
[45]	30-40	.5 mi. N. of Cannery Row	N. Lemon	03/31/93

PACIFIC WHITE-SIDED DOLPHIN:

[46]	6	5.5 mi. W. of Pt. Pinos	L. Oliver	03/30/93
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BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN:

[47]	6-8	In kelp beds off Hopkins	T. Sullivan	04/16/93
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DALL'S PORPOISE:

[48]	6	3 mi. W. of Moss Landing	W. Williamson	03/31/93
[49]	4	7 mi. W. of Moss Landing	D. Lemon	04/19/93

MINKE WHALE:

[50]	1	Near Pt. Pinos buoy	J.B.Williamson	04/13/93
------	---	---------------------	----------------	----------

HUMPBACK WHALE:

[51]	1	1.5 mi. W. of Salinas River	N. Lemon	04/16/93
------	---	-----------------------------	----------	----------

(First humpback of the spring.)

(continued on following page)

(SIGHTINGS, cont'd)

[52]	1	Near "B" buoy	J.B.Williamson	04/19/93
[53]	1	4 mi. W. of Soldiers' Club	R. Ternullo	04/19/93
[54]	2	Near "B" buoy	D. Lemon	04/21/93
[55]	2-3	Near "B" buoy	R. Ternullo	04/22/93
[56]	1	1 mi. W. Del Monte Beach	N. Black	04/23/93
[57]	1	.25 mi. W. of "B" buoy	H. Neece	04/23/93
[58]	1	13 mi. W. of Moss Landing	G. Smith	04/24/93
[59]	2	Near "B" buoy	R. Ternullo	04/25/93
[60]	1	2.5 mi. W. of Salinas River	N. Lemon	04/25/93
[61]	2	4.5 mi. W. of Salinas River	D. Lemon	04/25/93

MESOPLODON Sp.

[62]	2	15 mi. N.W. of Moss Landing	G. Smith	04/24/93
------	---	-----------------------------	----------	----------

PINNIPEDS

STELLER SEA LION:

* [63]	1-3	Near Soquel Canyon	N. Lemon	04/03/93
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CALIFORNIA SEA LION:

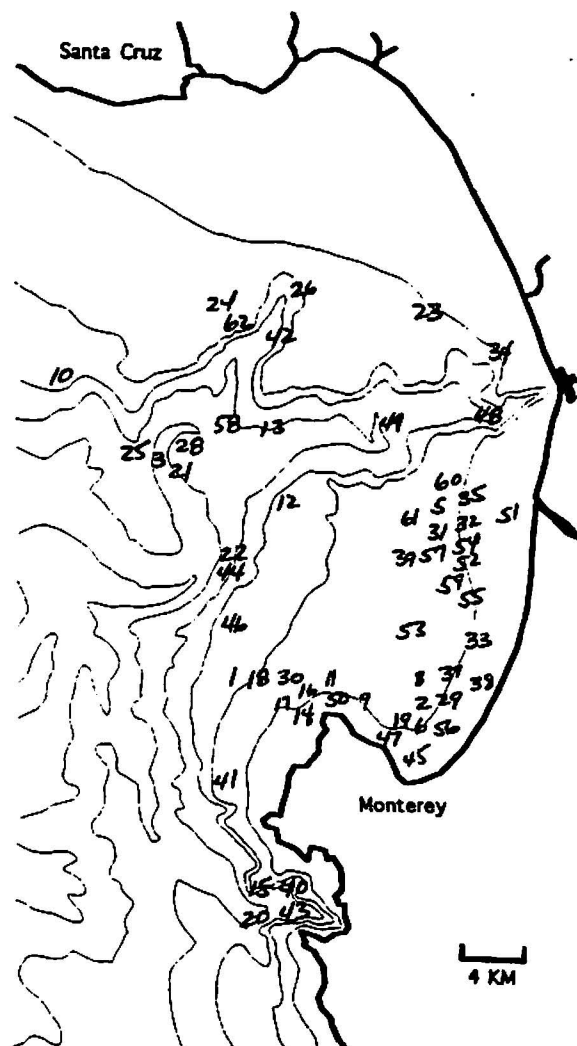
About 350-450 are present on the Monterey breakwater. For the second consecutive spring, Brant's cormorants are displacing the sea lions and nesting on the rocks (one nest with a sitting bird and several other attempts).

HARBOR SEAL:

Seen at nearly any shore along the Peninsula, from Monterey harbor to Pt. Lobos.

SIGHTING LOCATION CHART

Locations of cetacean sightings are marked on the chart at right, with numbers on the chart corresponding to the numbers in brackets [] in the table above. An asterisk (\*) indicates a non-plottable point. Isobaths (contour lines of ocean depth) are in meters.





## CONSERVATION COMMENTARY

By Jim Willoughby, Conservation Chairman

### WHALES AND SATELLITES

In this edition, I would like to comment on whale studies in the U.S., more appropriately termed cetacean research. There have been many recent technological advances which have uncovered all sorts of innate behavior patterns, population dynamics and other information that will help us to develop conservation strategies to protect these elusive sea creatures.

Who sponsors these studies? A whole host of private marine research foundations and universities undertake the financial obligations of these expensive field projects. In fact, I would imagine you could name two or three institutions engaged in this type of research in our own Monterey Bay area. For the most part, the largest portion of funding is paid by you and me and the rest of the U.S. taxpayers. Governmental sponsorship ranges from the Office of Naval Research to the State Department.

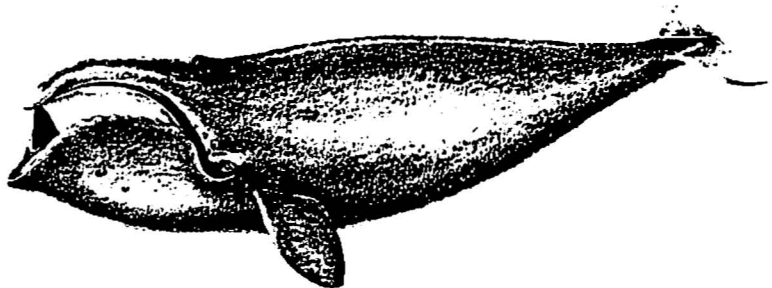
The two major government supporters that oversee cetacean research are the U.S. Department of Commerce National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the Department of the Interior Mineral Management Service. You might be wondering what the Mineral Management Service has to do with the study of whales. From what I can gather, their interest centers around habitat protection for whales and the relationship to offshore oil and gas development.

One critical bit of research which implements the use of high technology is being conducted by Dr. Bruce Mate of Oregon State University. Before I comment on Dr. Mate's innovative research, it would be appropriate to mention that he is frequently one of the speakers at ACS's biennial conferences, and has given freely of his expertise to ACS on technical matters that deal with the conservation of cetaceans. He is also a good friend of many members of the ACS family in Monterey.

What kind of unique research has Dr. Mate been doing with large whales that has gained him international recognition? We all are aware that 99% of whales' activities take place beneath the surface of the ocean. Dr. Mate has entered this hidden world in the depths of the sea by attaching radio transmitters to whales. He has developed a method by which a dart is fired from a crossbow penetrating the thick blubbery

#### NORTHERN RIGHT WHALE

*Eubalena glacialis*



(continued on following page)

(CONSERVATION, cont'd)

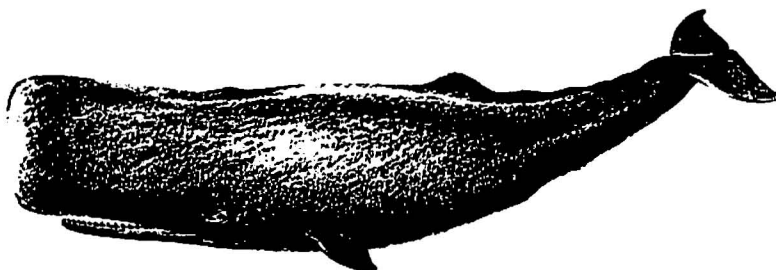
layer with high tech long range transmitters, which beam information to orbiting satellites. These transmitters are not detrimental to the whale and have allowed cetologists to record huge amounts of data on the dives and travels of these pelagic animals. From just one right whale alone, Dr. Mate was able to chart nearly 50,000 dives as well as travel across more than 1800 miles of ocean. His work has helped change the scientific understanding of the behavior and migration phenomena of the right whale. Right whales were long thought of as being creatures that were slow

moving, near-shore dwelling and surface oriented. Dr. Mate has exploded this myth with his satellite research showing evidence that right whales turn out to be often fast, off-shore and long distance swimmers that frequently dive deep.

There is not an overabundance of definitive information about this species, especially the reproductive biology of the right whale, which was brought to the edge of extinction. The slowness of their recovery from overhunting in the 1800's may be either because the reproductive capacities are low or because their mortality rate is high, for reasons not clearly understood. These are the kinds of problems that new technology will help us solve.

The Mineral Management Service is sponsoring Dr. Mate in a new project where he will attach radio tags to Sperm Whales living in the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of Louisiana, and use satellite technology to map the creatures' use of underwater habitat. Of course, this is exciting because we all know that Sperm Whales dive to the greatest depths of any of the large cetaceans. According to Leatherwood and Reeves (in the Sierra Club Handbook of Whales and Dolphins), sperm whales have been found entangled in submarine cables at depths of more than 1000 meters and have been tracked by active sonar and hydrophones to depths of 2028 meters. It is also amazing that these dives often last an hour or more. The Mineral Management Service is interested in this project for its relationship to whale habitat and oil and gas wells. Oil and gas extractions bring the threat of environmental contamination as well as increased vessel traffic. In a recent article in National Wildlife, a leading conservation journal, a summary was made of Dr. Mate's new research project. He made a statement that hunting bans haven't made whales safe. This has caused many marine conservationists to reconsider what is the best strategy to protect whales. "The greatest threat," he says, "is a loss of their habitat to human activities."

SPERM WHALE  
*Physeter catodon*



## ENDANGERED SPECIES IN SAN IGNACIO LAGOON

As they pass by Monterey Bay from the Chukchi Sea, the gray whales head for the warm waters of the bays and lagoons of Mexico. Because they have been protected both in the United States and in Mexico, their numbers have increased substantially until now they face the possibility of being removed from the Endangered Species roster. The international effort that went into the recovery of the species has been remarkably effective.

In San Ignacio Lagoon, Baja California Sur, Mexico, the Mexican government carefully monitors the lagoon to ensure the whales' safety. For example, during the season of the gray whales' residence in the lagoon, the number of ships allowed to anchor in the mouth of the lagoon is strictly controlled by the government. The pangas or other small boats that approach the whales filled with avid whale watchers are required to maintain a safe and non-threatening distance. The Mexican government monitors the presence of the cruise ships carefully and permits are required of groups that camp along the coast during the whale season which runs from January through late March or April.

The lagoon itself was set aside as a biosphere reserve in 1988 by the Mexican government, and the United Nations approved the creation of this reserve called the Vizcaino Earth Biosphere Reserve (La reserva de la biósfera terrestre del vizcaíno). This status should have protected all life in the lagoon, but unfortunately that is not the case. While the gray whale has been protected, little protection has been given to the other species that thrive in the clean, warm waters of the lagoon.

A group of fishermen who work cooperatively in an ejido have become extremely alarmed at the poaching and illegal harvesting of two species in the lagoon. They have determined that the green turtle, Chelonia mydas, (known in Spanish as the cahuam prieta marina), is

nearing extinction in San Ignacio Lagoon as is the Katarina scallop (almeja catarina in Spanish), Argopecten circularis. The northern form of the Katarina scallop is the speckled scallop. The land surrounding the lagoon is heaped with mountains of the scallops' empty shells.

The green turtle enters San Ignacio Lagoon to mate and feed principally during the months of May, June, July and August. During this time period, approximately two to four tons per week of live sea turtles are taken illegally by fishermen from a number of states in Mexico. The fishermen place nets in the parallel canals that run up into the lagoon and at the mouth of the lagoon, trapping the turtles as they come into the lagoon. The lagoon is a natural refuge for the turtle and they come into the mangroves, the beds of eel grass and seaweed to graze and to mate. They become entrapped in the nets and the fishermen haul them out and truck them alive to Tijuana or Mexicali where they are sold to make turtle soup for the resorts of Mexico.

The illegal capture of the green turtle has gone on for many years. There is a high demand for turtles for soup at the resorts of Mexico and the government tolerates their illicit capture. The Grupo de los Cien, a group of artists and writers in Mexico who are politically active environmentalists, reported that in 1991 in the waters of Chiapas and Oaxaca the government has ignored the illegal harvest of turtles and turtle eggs, depleting the species severely in those waters. At this rate of capture, it is entirely possible that the turtles will be completely gone in San Ignacio Lagoon and other parts of Mexico within five years. Although the capture of green turtles is a criminal offense, nothing is being done by the Mexican government to prevent their demise.

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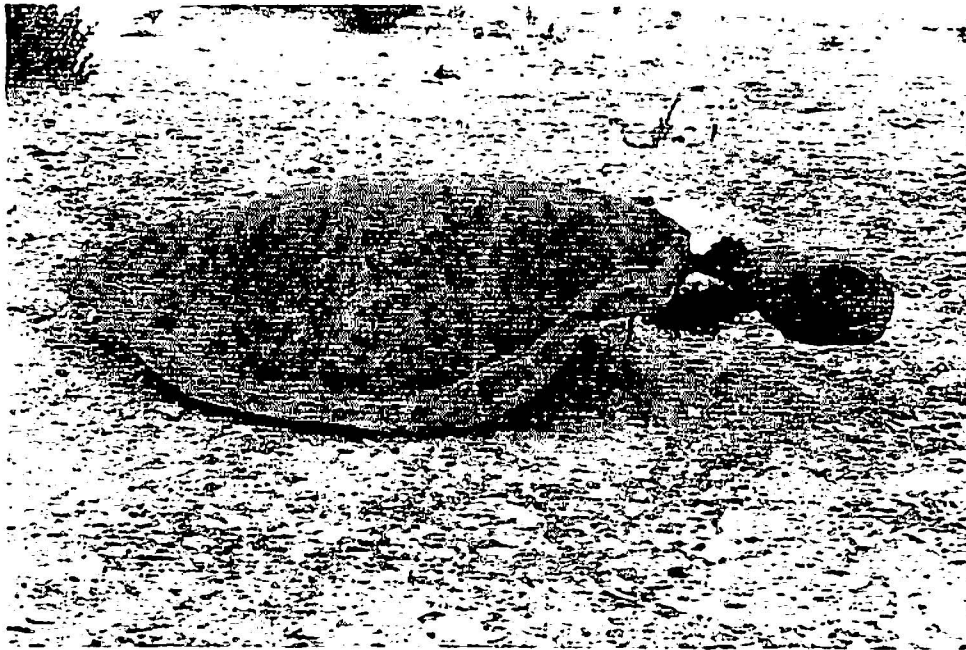
(ENDANGERED SPECIES, cont'd)

The Katarina scallop, argopecten circularis, is also suffering in San Ignacio Lagoon. They have been harvested since the early eighties and in 1983-1984, 4,600 tons were taken from the lagoon. The scallops are sold in California and in other parts of the United States because there is a high demand for the single, large adductor muscle and the prices are very good. The scallops have been harvested and packed in very unsanitary conditions. In the lagoon at present, the scallops are commercially extinct; nonetheless poachers continue to search for them. A seeding project has recently begun in the Lagoon in hopes of bringing the species back to commercially viable levels.

The cooperative of fishermen in San Ignacio Lagoon work together to harvest

and protect the resources of the lagoon, but they are faced with an almost insurmountable task. They have recently acquired a stretch of beach on the lagoon in order to create a scallop hatchery but have become increasingly concerned about the presence of poachers in the lagoon and about the danger posed to the life of the lagoon. Their goal is to establish a true sanctuary for the green turtle and the Katarina scallop to ensure their survival within the lagoon.

The Mexican government must be encouraged to protect the endangered species of San Ignacio Lagoon. Letters can be written to Pres. Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Los Pinos, México, D.F. Contacts locally are Jud Vandevere, Arthur Haseltine and Bernice Moore (375-0191). If you have questions about the lagoon or about efforts to protect it, please contact them.  
- Bernice Moore



Shell of a dead green turtle on the shore of San Ignacio Lagoon

## BLOCK BUSTERS, BUILDERS NONE

Block Busters, builders none  
Mighty waves of megaton  
Long beaches built of silver sand  
Finely fashioned by nature's hand

Seagulls soar on thermals high  
Scanning surf with watchful eye  
Piles of kelp in drying air  
Tangled and matted as mermaids' hair

Trailing footsteps in the sand  
Lightly etched - unstable land  
Soon washed away by tidal flow  
Mindless seas and winds that blow

Shorebirds probe at ebbing tide  
Below, spineless creatures hide  
Rising water, some take flight  
All will be gone at dawn's first light

Shipwreck treasure, chest of gold  
Only stories to be told  
Spanish coins and bits of wood  
Finding some, I wish I could

Way out there, can't you see  
A Humpback whale far out at sea  
Expel your air you mighty beast  
Dip your flukes, dive and feast

Long shore, companion bight  
Pilots point, a running light  
Port side red, she's dead ahead  
Ships astern, no concern

Helmsman, mind your rudder well  
Stop and listen for the bell  
Surging surf of white and gray,  
Pounding rocks with towering spray

Block Busters, builders none  
Mighty waves of megaton

James W. Willoughby  
March 1993



### THANK YOU FOR HELPING ON EARTH DAY

The Monterey Bay Chapter of ACS would like to thank the following people for their help in staffing our Earth Day booth at Toro Park on April 24:

Sheila Baldrige  
Diane, Bernie and Ayla Glim  
Jo Guerrero  
Deborah and David Oglesby  
Carole Trouvay  
Natalie, Charlie and Nathaniel Whitesel

### WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

Allegra Bukojemsky  
♦  
Stephen Edwardson  
♦  
Bill and Becky Hunt  
♦  
Margaret Levitt



## AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER 1993 BOARD MEMBERS

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Jerry Loomis	Route 1, Box 62, C	625-2120
Steven Webster	210 Asilomar Ave, PG	373-7676(home), 647-4864 (work)
Tom Williams	23810 Fairfield Pl, C	375-5570
Jud Vandevere	93 Via Ventura, M	372-6001

C=Carmel (93923), Cas=Castroville (95012), M=Monterey (93940),  
PB=Pebble Beach (93953), PG=Pacific Grove (93950), S=Seaside (93955)



### MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

The objectives of the American Cetacean Society include engaging in educational, conservational and scientific pursuits for the purpose of expanding scientific knowledge of whales, dolphins, porpoises and related creatures. The Monterey Bay Chapter meets at 7:30 p.m. on the last Thursday of each month, at Hopkins Marine Station. Meetings and activities feature cetacea and various aspects of the marine environment. For additional information concerning ACS membership, contact Merilyn Georgevich, 394-0514.

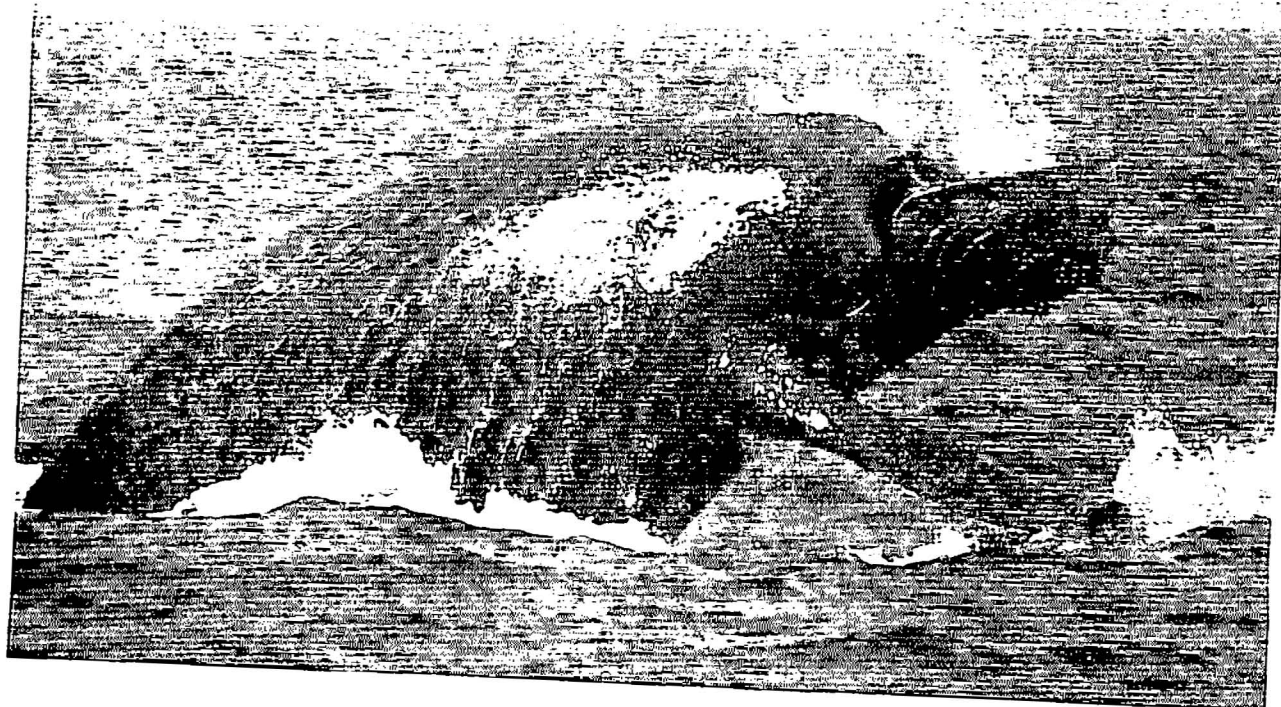


### SOUNDINGS

The May 1993 SOUNDINGS was edited by Evelyn Hesse and Bernice Moore, produced by Evelyn Hesse and mailed by Marian and Frank LaRosa. Contributors were Alan Baldridge, Nancy Black, Evelyn Hesse, Bernice Moore, Richard Ternullo, and Jim Willoughby. Illustrations on page 1 from Biology and Ecology of the Antarctic Krill (published by SCAR and SCOR, Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, England). Illustrations on pages 2, 6 and 7 by Phil Schuyler (from Marine Mammals of California). Photos on pages 9 and 10 by Jack Starr. Photo on back page by Nancy Black.







## AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY



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# SOUNDINGS

MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER  
AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY  
JUNE 1993

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* JUNE 1993 MEETING \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

DATE/TIME:  
Thursday,  
June 24,  
7:30 p.m.

PLACE:  
Lecture Hall,  
Monterey Boat Works,  
Hopkins Marine Station,  
Pacific Grove

SPEAKER:  
Cindy Pilskaln,  
Research Scientist,  
Monterey Bay Aquarium  
Research Institute (MBARI)



Lake Baikal in Siberia

TOPIC: EXPLORING THE WORLD'S DEEPEST LAKES:  
LAKE BAIKAL IN SIBERIA AND LAKE MALAWI IN EAST AFRICA

Our speaker, whose research interests have taken her to many exotic places, will compare and contrast the geologic origins and fauna and flora of these two great lakes. She has visited Lake Baikal, the world's largest in depth and volume, on four occasions, in both summer and winter. Here the work was sponsored by the Soviet (now Russian) Academy of Sciences and by the National Geographic Society and U.S. Geological Survey. Lake Malawi, third in depth and volume, lies in the country of Malawi. Dr. Pilskaln has visited it no less than seven times, with support from the National Science Foundation and a consortium of U.S. oil companies. It is the southernmost of the deep lakes lying in the great rift valley of East Africa.

Because of their great age, isolation and lack of glaciation, these lakes have evolved remarkable fish and invertebrate fauna. (Lake Malawi has the largest number of cichlid fishes in the world and Lake Baikal many endemic species including the Baikal seal.) In other words, these lakes are classic locations for the study of evolutionary processes.

Dr. Pilskaln, who was educated at Duke and Harvard Universities, will illustrate her program with slides.

Please join us for a scientific adventure to unusual and beautiful places.

## THE ALAN BALDRIDGE ENDOWED BOOK FUND

Alan Baldrige will be retiring from his position as librarian at the Hopkins Marine Station on August 31, 1993. As an appropriate recognition of his many years of dedicated service, the Friends of Hopkins would like to establish an endowment fund to be held by the university, with interest from the fund used to purchase books for the Library at Hopkins.

The Catherine L. and Robert O. McMahan Foundation has announced that it will match dollar-for-dollar all contributions up to \$25,000.

In appreciation of the significant and indispensable role Alan has played in establishing and maintaining our Chapter, the Board of Directors authorized a donation of \$300 from the Monterey Bay Chapter of ACS. In addition to this donation from the chapter, individual donations were collected at the May Chapter Meeting.

Anyone wishing to make a personal donation to The Alan Baldrige Endowed Book Fund can make checks payable to "Friends of Hopkins" and mail to: Ms. Judy Thompson; Hopkins Marine Station; Stanford University; Pacific Grove, CA 93950-3094.



Alan Baldrige conducting a field trip

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE MAY 6 MEETING  
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER OF ACS

Treasurer's report:

- Our 1992 financial records were audited and approved by chapter president Diane Glim and former treasurer Bob Huettmann.
- Budgeted expenses for 1992 were met, leaving a positive balance.
- The positive balance resulted primarily from art show proceeds, personal donations, whalewatching trips, and an AT&T education grant.

Publicity report:

- We will cut our press-release mailings from 30 to the 12 judged most effective on our questionnaire.

Membership report:

- Our Chapter now has 215 active members.

Editor's report:

- Bernice Moore has offered to help Evelyn Hesse with Soundings. Bernice will do some writing, typing, and layout.

The Alan Baldrige Endowed Book Fund: (See story on page 2.)

- The Board approved a donation of \$300 from our General Fund and the proceeds from "passing the can" at the May meeting.

Communication with ACS National and other chapters:

- Sheila Baldrige will serve as a liaison to other chapters.
- Diane Glim will be liaison to National and serve as our representative to the 1993 National Board Meeting.

Education project:

- Jo Guerrero is working with the Alisal School District on a gray whale education project, to be followed by a whalewatching trip during the January 1994 migration.

Monterey Bay Sanctuary Environmental Working Group:

- Jerry Loomis will serve as our representative.

August marine mammal boat excursion:

- Jo Guerrero and Diane Glim will look into an all-day trip. They will try to schedule one, if volunteers can be found.
- A marine mammal walking tour was suggested as an alternative.

ACS National:

- ACS National has returned to an all-volunteer organization. This was a financial necessity.
  - Our Board has been holding special meetings to ensure close communication with ACS National and to ensure that our Chapter remains strong during any financial and personnel reorganization of ACS.
- Anne Bloxom



# MONTEREY BAY AREA MARINE MAMMAL SIGHTINGS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 05/25/93

Compiled by Richard Ternullo

Well, this has been quite a month! Mother gray whales and their calves migrating north have had a rough time on Monterey Bay. There have been four, and possible five, killer whale attacks on gray whales this month. Two of these attacks were well documented with photographs, hydrophone recordings and videotape.

Brisk northerly winds resulted in an increase in upwelling during the first two weeks of the month. About 10-15 miles off Santa Cruz a strong temperature front developed, attracting about 12 humpback whales. They were probably feeding on the krill associated with the front. During the second half of the month, southerly winds predominated and upwelling diminished. Nearly all available forage is now in the north bay.

This month also has brought the first blue whale sighting of the year. Usually they appear about the end of June or early July. The sighting of Baird's beaked whales is most notable at any time of year.

## TABLE OF SIGHTINGS

### CETACEANS:

<u>Ref</u> <u>#</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>animals</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Observer</u>	<u>Date</u>
<b>HUMPBACK WHALE:</b>				
[1]	1	1 mi. N.W. Mtry Beach Hotel	R. Ternullo	04/26/93
[2]	1	2.5 mi. W. of Marina Beach	R. Ternullo	04/26/93
[3]	2	1 mi. W. of Marina Beach	C. Arcoleo	04/27/93
(These whales were exhaling under water while feeding.)				
[4]	1	2.5 mi. W. of Salinas River	J. Williamson	04/27/93
[5]	1	3 mi. N.W. of Pt. Pinos	N. Lemon	04/27/93
[6]	1	1.5 mi. W. of Marina Beach	H. Neece	04/29/93
[7]	1	2.5 mi. W. of Marina Beach	H. Neece	04/29/93
[8]	1	.5 mi. W. of Marina Beach	R. Ternullo	05/02/93
[9]	1	5 mi. W. of Bixby Bridge	R. Ternullo	05/03/93
[10]	1	1 mi. W. of Salinas River	R. Ternullo	05/04/93
[11]	1	Near old MLML lab beach	J. Guerrero	05/06/93
(This whale stayed over one week in the same area.)				
[12]	1	2.5 mi. W. of Pajaro River	T. Jones	05/08/93
[13]	2	12 mi. W. of Moss Landing	R. Ternullo	05/14/93
[14]	10-12	8.5 mi. S.S.W. Santa Cruz	K. Stagnaro	05/14/93
[15]	1	Near MLA buoy	T. Jones	05/15/93
[16]	2	12 mi. W. of Moss Landing	D. Lemon	05/15/93
[17]	1	W. Pt. Joe on canyon edge	D. Campos	05/15/93
[18]	1	7 mi. N.W. of Pt. Pinos	Shearwater J.	05/15/93
[19]	1	1 mi. W. of Moss Landing	T. Jones	05/22/93
[20]	2	11 mi. S.W. of Santa Cruz	D. Lemon	05/23/93
[21]	2	8 mi. S. of Cypress Pt.	T. Ghio	05/23/93
[22]	2(2)	Near Cypress Pt.	G. Goulart	05/24/93
[23]	2	2 mi. W. of Soldiers' Club	R. Ternullo	05/24/93
[24]	1	2 mi. W. of Moss Landing	T. Jones	05/25/93
[25]	2	4 mi. N. of Pt. Pinos	D. Lemon	05/25/93

(These whales seemed to be bubble-netting krill.)

(continued on following page)

(SIGHTINGS, cont'd)

BLUE WHALE:

\* [26] 1 W. of Pt. Pinos N. Lemon 05/25/93

SPERM WHALE:

\* [27] 6 2.5 mi. S.W. of Farallons R. Thomas 04/25/93  
\* [28] 5 2.5 mi. S.W. of Farallons R. Thomas 04/25/93  
\* [29] 7 2.5 mi. S.W. of Farallons R. Thomas 04/25/93

GRAY WHALE:

[30] 1 New Brighton Beach m. obs. 04/29/93  
(This was a dead, stranded, 23' gray whale. An obvious killer whale victim. It was estimated dead about 1 week, so it was not likely from the attack of 04/28/93.)  
[31] 1 5 mi. N.W. of Parajo River R. Ortiz 05/02/93  
(A dead floating adult whale. It had damage to the throat and rostrum and was missing the posterior third of its body from the beginning of the knuckles. A probable killer whale victim.)  
[32] 2 In kelp beds at Cypress Pt. S. Baldridge 05/02/93  
(A mother and calf.)  
[33] 1 Sunset Beach m. obs. 05/08/93  
(A dead, stranded 25' gray whale. Dead about 2-3 weeks. One set of tooth-rake marks and considerable damage to the head area.)  
[34] 2 pairs Near Pt. Sur J. Loomis 05/14/93  
(Two mother/calf pairs of friendly gray whales.)  
[35] 1 Manresa Beach m. obs. 05/17/93  
(A dead, stranded 21' gray whale. Damage to the throat and head with many tooth-rake marks. Presumably this is the victim of the 05/15/93 killer whale attack.)

MINKE WHALE:

[36] 1 1 mi. W. of Soberanes Pt. R. Ternullo 05/21/93

KILLER WHALE:

\* [37] 7 In canyon off Lighthouse Pt. S. Van Sommeran 04/04/93  
[38] 4 Near MBARI buoy J. Lewis 04/26/93  
[39] 6 8 mi. W. of Moss Landing G. Smith 04/28/93  
(Attacked a mother/calf pair of gray whales, killed the calf by drowning.)  
[40] 8 6 mi. S. of Santa Cruz C. Arcoleo 04/29/93  
[41] 3 9 mi. S. of Santa Cruz D. Lemon 05/05/93  
[42] 6 9 mi. S.S.W. of Santa Cruz D. Lemon 05/15/93  
(These whales were milling in a large slick, presumably a kill.)  
[43] 20 8.5 mi. W. of Moss Landing G. Smith 05/15/93  
(Attacked a mother/calf pair of gray whales, killed the calf by drowning. There were about 25 killer whales total, including 3-4 males. Not all participated in the kill.)  
[44] 12 Garrapata Beach D. Sosa 05/18/93  
(Attacking 1-2 gray whales, observed for 30 minutes. No kill seen.)

BAIRD'S BEAKED WHALE:

[45] 10 11 mi. W. of Moss Landing D. Lemon 05/05/93

(continued on following page)



(SIGHTINGS, cont'd)

COMMON DOLPHIN:

[46]	250	1 mi. W. of Marina Beach	C. Arcoleo	04/27/93
[47]	1000	1.5 mi. N. of Pt. Pinos	N. Black	04/28/93
[48]	500	1 mi. E. of Pt. Pinos	R. Ternullo	05/02/93
[49]	1500	2.5 mi. W. of Salinas River	T. Jones	05/02/93
[50]	50	5 mi. W. of Bixby Bridge	R. Ternullo	05/03/93
[51]	10-15	1.5 mi. S.W. Salinas River	R. Ternullo	05/04/93
[52]	300-500	4 mi. W. of Salinas River	J. Williamson	05/05/93
[53]	300	.5 mi. W. of "A" buoy	D. Rookaird	05/07/93
[54]	500	Near MLA buoy	T. Jones	05/08/93
[55]	1	Manresa Beach	L. Osnes-Erie	05/08/93

(This dolphin, which stranded live, was of the short-snouted type. It died in transport.)

[56]	500	1.5 mi. N.E. of Pt. Pinos	R. Ternullo	05/09/93
[57]	700	.5 mi. W. Ft. Ord S. boundary	J. Williamson	05/10/93
[58]	50-75	.25 mi. E. of Pt. Pinos	R. Ternullo	05/10/93
[59]	1	Lover's Pt.	L. Osnes-Erie	05/14/93

(A dead stranding of a possible short-snouted type.)

[60]	50-75	3 mi. N.E. Mtry Beach Hotel	Shearwater J.	05/15/93
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PACIFIC WHITE-SIDED DOLPHIN:

[61]	20	8 mi. W. of Moss Landing	D. Lemon	05/11/93
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RISSE'S DOLPHIN:

[62]	15-20	.75 mi. N.W. of Lover's Pt.	R. Ternullo	05/01/93
[63]	25	4 mi. N.W. of Pt. Pinos	H. Neece	05/10/93
[64]	18-20	1-2 mi. E. MBARI buoy	D. Rookaird	05/13/03
[65]	75-100	1.5 mi. W. of Yankee Pt.	R. Ternullo	05/21/93
[66]	20-25	6 mi. N.W. of Pt. Pinos	W. Williamson	05/23/93
[67]	20	9 mi. S.S.W. of Santa Cruz	D. Lemon	05/23/93
[68]	100	7.5 mi. N.W. of Pt. Pinos	R. Ternullo	05/23/93

BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN:

[69]	8-10	Off Waddell Creek	B. Merrill/ B. Sharfenstein	04/23/93
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DALL'S PORPOISE:

[70]	6-8	4.5 mi. S.W. Moss Landing	N. Black	04/28/93
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HARBOR PORPOISE:

[71]	3-4	4 mi. S. of Santa Cruz	R. Ternullo	04/29/93
[72]	3-4	3.5 mi. W. of Ft. Ord	R. Ternullo	05/05/93
[73]	2	2.5 mi. N. of Pt. Pinos	R. Ternullo	05/10/93
[74]	2	4 mi. N.E. of Pt. Pinos	Shearwater J.	05/15/93
[75]	5(3 ea.)	3.5 mi. N.E. of Pt. Pinos	Shearwater J.	05/15/93
[76]	1-2	1 mi. E. of Pt. Pinos	R. Ternullo	05/20/93

TURTLES

LEATHERBACK SEA TURTLE:

[77]	1	2.5 mi. W. of Ft. Ord	R. Sheltroun	04/26/93
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(continued on following page)

(SIGHTINGS, cont'd)

## PINNIPEDS

### **CALIFORNIA SEA LION:**

There are about 350-500 on the Monterey breakwater. The numbers should shrink rapidly during the next two weeks as the southbound migration begins.

### **HARBOR SEAL:**

Still seen at anyone's favorite spot along the peninsula from Monterey harbor to Pt. Lobos.

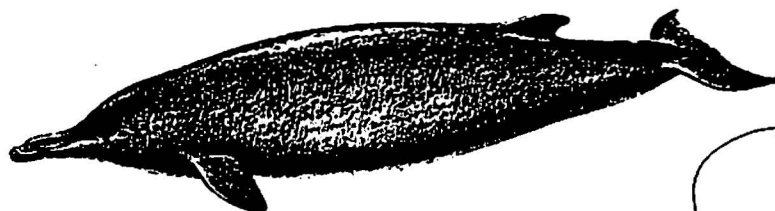
## FISSIPEDS

### **SOUTHERN SEA OTTER:**

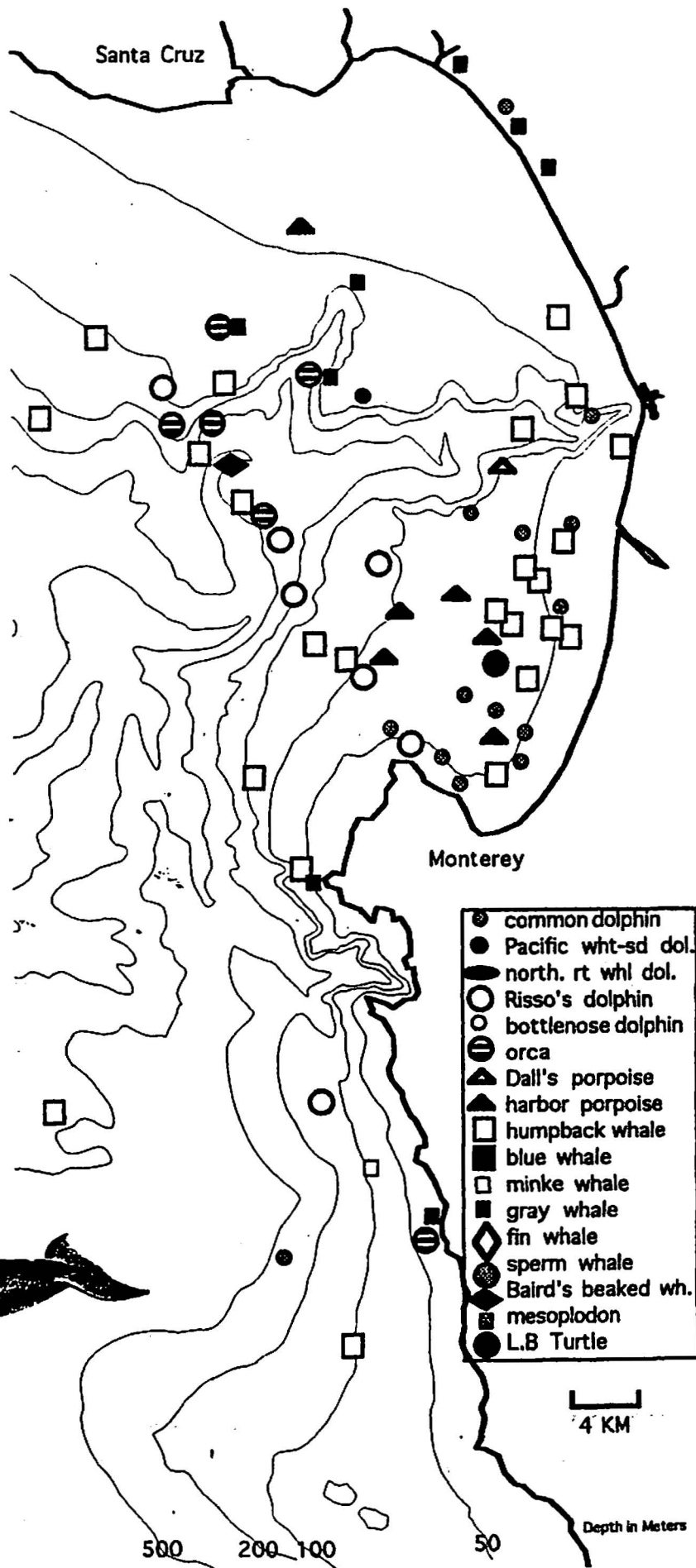
Check the same area as harbor seals.

## SIGHTING LOCATION CHART

Locations of cetacean sightings are marked on the chart at right. An asterisk (\*) in the table above indicates a non-plottable point. Isobaths (contour lines of ocean depth) are in meters.



**BAIRD'S BEAKED WHALE**  
*Berardius bairdii*



- common dolphin
- Pacific wht-sd dol.
- north. rt whl dol.
- Risso's dolphin
- bottlenose dolphin
- ⊖ orca
- ▲ Dall's porpoise
- ▲ harbor porpoise
- humpback whale
- blue whale
- minke whale
- gray whale
- ◇ fin whale
- sperm whale
- Baird's beaked wh.
- mesoplodon
- L.B. Turtle

## INEXPENSIVE WHALE ALARM DEVELOPED FOR FISH-NETS

Every year thousands of cetaceans are trapped in nets meant for other species. A few years ago, marine biologist Jon Lien of Memorial University of Newfoundland developed an alarm system to attach to nets. The alarms ward off cetaceans by emitting sounds that only they can hear. (The June 1992 Smithsonian Magazine featured an article about Dr. Lien's work rescuing whales and developing this alarm system.)

The original system developed by Dr. Lien was too expensive for wide-spread use. Now students at Northwestern University's Triple M program, a joint business and engineering program, have modified the system to make it cheaper. Successfully tested last April in Chicago's Shedd Aquarium, the alarm is available for \$25 per alarm, or \$100 per net (about one-tenth the original cost). The students report that they already have 5000 orders for the device, from Newfoundland and New Hampshire.

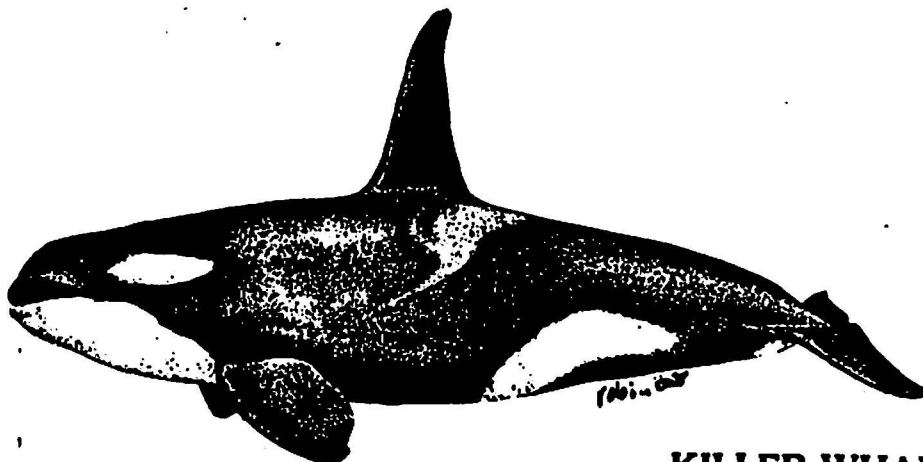
Source: SCIENCE, 14 May 1993

## KILLER WHALE OR ORCA?

I was asked which is the correct proper name to use -- killer whale or Orca? Since I didn't know the answer, a short search of the literature was in order. The answer was found in the Behavioral Biology of Killer Whales (Ed. Kirkevoid and Lockard). As the understanding of killer whales has expanded, the view that these whales are savage killers has been changing. The fact that killer whales do eat mammalian prey is well known. However, just within the last 10-20 years, due to extensive research on these animals in the wild, killer whales have begun to take on an image of

a socially sophisticated animal. Some people just can't call them "killer" anymore, and so the term Orca has been used with increasing frequency. It seems that the two terms are interchangeable on a conversational level. On a more specific level the term Orca is still jargon, and killer whale is still the proper name. As more knowledge accumulates on these magnificent animals, perhaps their image will allow the use of Orca as the proper name. But for everyday use, Orca is perfectly acceptable.

- Richard Ternullo



**KILLER WHALE—orca**  
(*Orcinus orca*)

## CONSERVATION COMMENTARY

By Jim Willoughby, Conservation Chairman

### PROTECTION FOR A PREDATOR

The northern migration of the Gray Whale, especially for mother and calf, can be a hazardous journey as they are subject to attacks by Killer Whales (Orcas) and possibly Great White Sharks. Attacks by Orcas, especially in the Monterey Bay Sanctuary, have been well documented lately and even though Great White Sharks prefer pinnipeds, numerous shark-bitten whale carcasses wash up on California beaches each year.

Ironically the Gray Whale has been taken off the endangered species list, yet the Great White Shark may be in danger itself. In general, sharks worldwide are not faring well since the advent of mono-filament gill nets.

Box-office thrillers such as Jaws and Jaws II have helped sharks retain their reputation as villains of the deep. This fascination with shark mystique and with sharks' vicious predatory instincts has certainly not contributed to shark conservation.

In California an environmentally sensitive public is realizing that the Great White Shark needs protection. It is taking note that after decades of shark killing in South Africa and Australia, these two countries have come to terms about adopting regulations to protect this species. Slowly attitudes are changing worldwide about sharks, especially the "Great White", from fear to appreciation that they are indeed a necessary component of our offshore environment.

Why has this happened? We now know that sharks in general take many years to mature, and that they reproduce at low rates. We simply cannot afford to take

more than they are able to reproduce. Marine biologists do not know in meaningful numbers how any Great White Sharks exist along the west coast or what a sustainable yield for them might be. Some believe that there are fewer than one thousand adult sharks in our coastal population. Research presented by the International Symposium on the biology of the White Shark at the Bodega Bay Marine Labs stated that there are no research findings to indicate White Shark numbers are increasing in California. Also, contrary to public opinion, White Shark attacks on humans have not increased in the last twenty years compared to the noticeable increase in surfing, diving, kayaking and other water-oriented activities. The California Academy of Sciences reported 67 attacks on humans in California since 1926, with the majority in Northern California. Of these, seven attacks were fatal.

What is the White Shark's role in our natural environment? PRBO is an international biological research group which is working in cooperation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service around the Farallon Islands. They state "large White Sharks visit waters around the Farallones each fall, corresponding to the seasonal peak in the numbers of their preferred prey, the Northern Elephant Seal. White Sharks take approximately 8% - 10% of the local Elephant Seal population and an unknown percentage of California Sea Lions. This is enough predation to affect growth rates in the pinniped populations. By controlling pinniped numbers, White Sharks help maintain a natural

(continued on following page)

(CONSERVATION, cont'd)

balance in populations of fish and sea birds. (Breeding sea birds unsuccessfully compete with pinnipeds for space on these isolated islands.)"

Currently there is an interest in developing a sport and commercial fishery for the Great White Shark in California. Assemblyman Dan Hauser has concerns about this and has introduced a Bill, AB 522, that would prevent such activities taking place in this state. This Bill is being supported by our chapter of the American Cetacean Society, in addition to a whole host of other environmental organizations including Friends of the Sea Otter, Center for Marine Conservation and Save Our Shores.

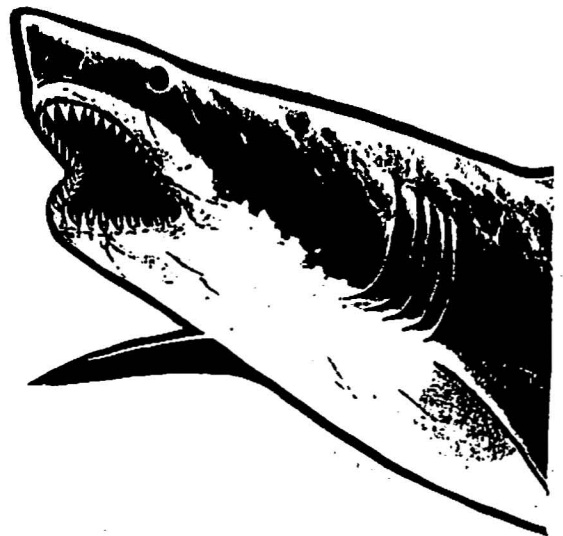
The Bill had its first hearing on April 13 before the Assembly Committee on Water Parks and Wildlife. It was gratifying to learn that the Assembly unanimously passed the Bill 78 - 0 on the Consent Calendar. However, there are still to be more hearings at the Senate Level before the Bill moves forward.

Why do we need such a Bill? Currently there are no directed fisheries for White Sharks in California, but the reasons to promote this fishery are based on the following factors. The U.S., like Australia and South Africa, has experienced growing interest in trophy and thrill fishing for White Sharks, and there are indications of this interest being promoted in California. On the world market, high prices are paid for large White Shark jaws and teeth. There is also world demand for shark fins, skins and shark meat, particularly in Asia. To supply this market, an ecologically damaging fishing operation is occurring in the Gulf of California, and also suspected off the California coast. In the shark industry it is referred to as a finning operation. Finning is a process by

which shark fishermen cut off the dorsal and pectoral fins releasing a live, but mutilated shark to ultimately starve to death. One report stated that on a worldwide basis 40 tons of shark meat (not necessarily all Great White Sharks) are wasted each year by this method.

The United States has recently approved the Federal Fishery Management Plan for sharks on the Atlantic and Gulf Coast, which may increase fishing pressures on Pacific Coast sharks. Finally, the North American Free Trade Agreement may result in a greater Mexican demand for all species of edible U.S. sharks (Mexico is the fourth largest consumer, processor and exporter of sharks in the world.)

Like all other pressures on natural resources, the 'Great White' and other usable species of sharks face exploitation and an unpredictable future. If you are concerned about the plight of the sharks along the California coast and would like to support AB 522, send your letters to Assemblyman Dan Hauser, Room 2003, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.



## AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER 1993 BOARD MEMBERS

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### MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

The objectives of the American Cetacean Society include engaging in educational, conservational and scientific pursuits for the purpose of expanding scientific knowledge of whales, dolphins, porpoises and related creatures. The Monterey Bay Chapter meets at 7:30 p.m. on the last Thursday of each month, at Hopkins Marine Station. Meetings and activities feature cetacea and various aspects of the marine environment. For additional information concerning ACS membership, contact membership secretary Merilyn Georgevich, 394-0514.



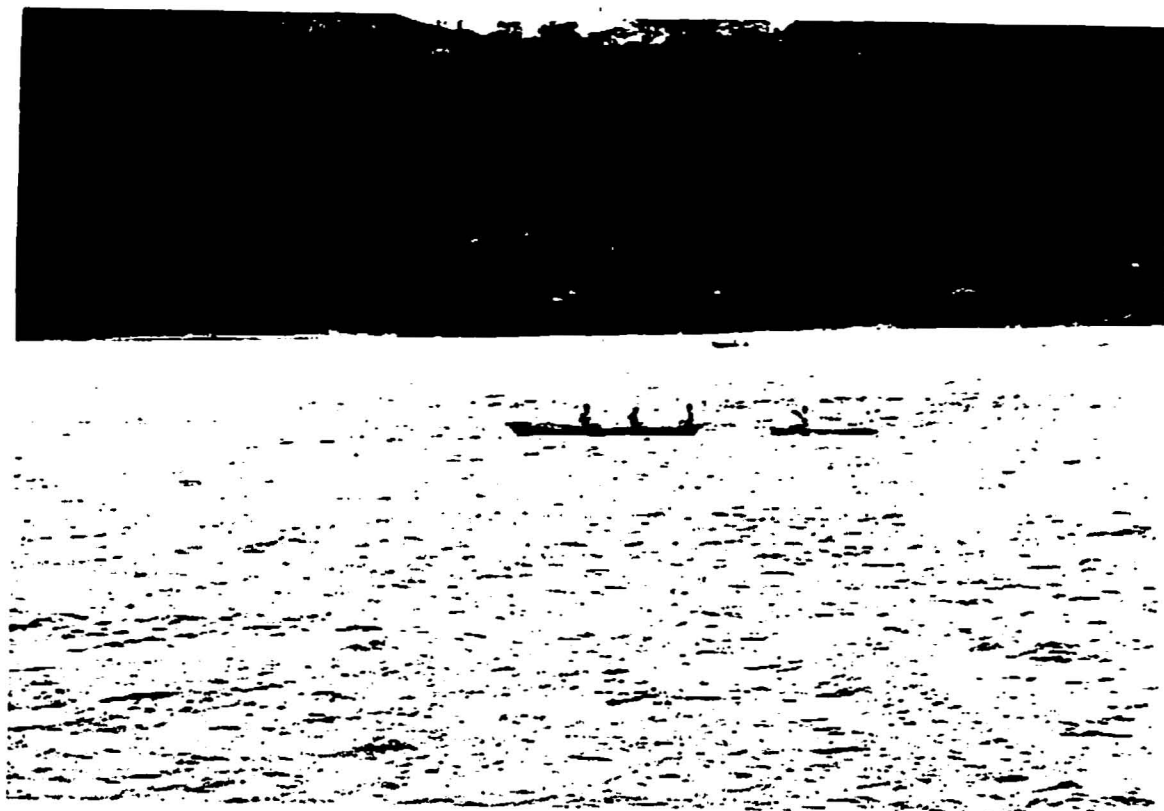
### SOUNDINGS

The June 1993 SOUNDINGS was edited and produced by Evelyn Hesse and mailed by Marian and Frank LaRosa. Contributors were Alan Baldridge, Nancy Black, Anne Bloxom, Evelyn Hesse, Richard Ternullo, and Jim Willoughby. Illustration on page 7 by Phil Schuyler (from Marine Mammals of California), on p. 8 by Robin Makowski. Photograph on page 1 by Douglas Williams, on back page by Cindy PilskaIn.



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## AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY



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# SOUNDINGS

MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER  
AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY  
JULY 1993

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* JULY 1993 MEETING \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

DATE/TIME: Thursday, July 29, 7:30 p.m.

PLACE: Lecture Hall, Monterey Boat Works,  
Hopkins Marine Station, Pacific Grove

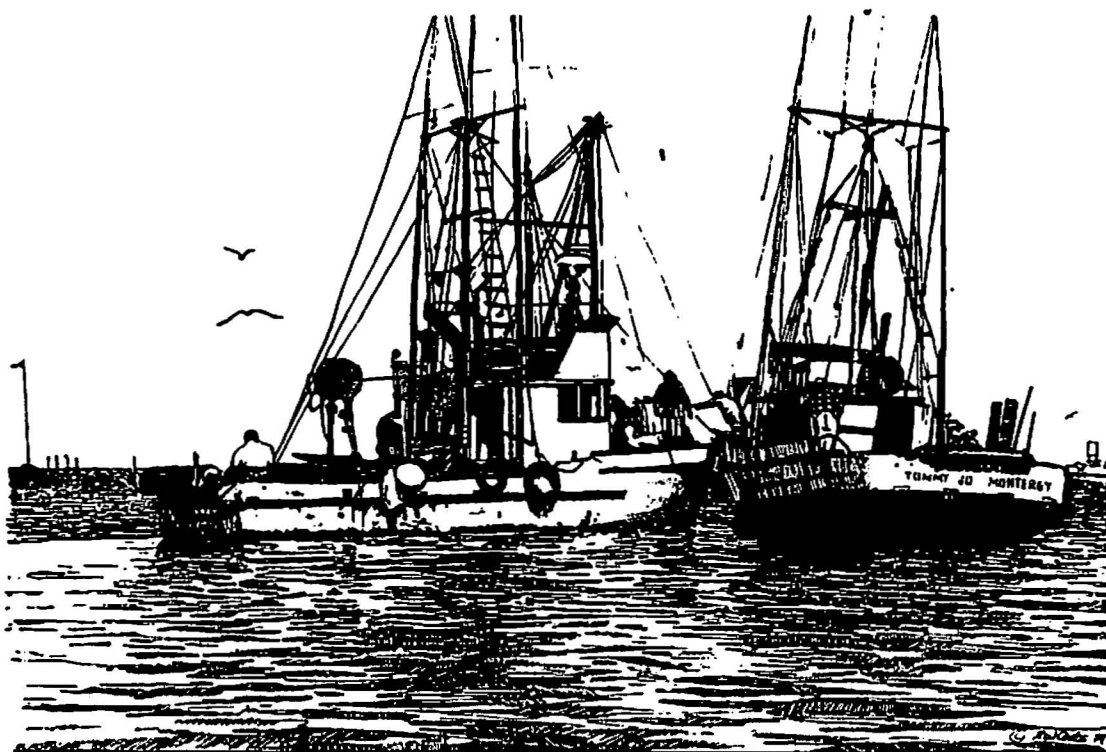
SPEAKER: Dick Parrish, Fisheries Biologist,  
Pacific Fisheries Environmental Group,  
National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, Monterey

TOPIC: FISHERIES OF THE MONTEREY BAY REGION:  
THEIR HISTORY, CURRENT CONDITION AND PROBLEMS

Commercial fishing began well over 100 years ago in Monterey Bay. Changes in boat design and gear, in the ethnic makeup of the fishermen, and in the preferences of the consumer all make a fascinating story. Dr. Parrish will discuss these matters, as well as update us on the status of fisheries, such as those for squid, sardines and anchovies, mackerel, rockfish, salmon, swordfish, sharks, and albacore tuna.

Federal and state jurisdictions impact management issues. Impacts (if any) of the year-old Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary on fisheries are unclear.

Dr. Parrish, who was educated at Oregon State University, will illustrate his program with slides. Please join us for an expert examination of the fisheries resources of our productive and beautiful bay.




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## ALL-DAY MARINE MAMMAL CRUISE PLANNED FOR AUGUST 21



This summer the Monterey Bay Chapter of ACS will sponsor an all-day marine mammal cruise from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Saturday, August 21. Some of the area's leading naturalists will be on board to offer explanations and background information concerning the marine mammals and birds encountered. Blue whales and humpback whales are often observed at this time of the year, in addition to a variety of pinnipeds and birds. Other cetaceans we might see are killer whales, minke whales, Risso's dolphins, common dolphins, Pacific white-sided dolphins and Northern right whale dolphins. (See story on page 3 for a list of animals observed recently.)

The cruise will depart from Monterey Sport Fishing on Fisherman's Wharf. Participants should be on board at 7:30 a.m. The cost is \$45 per person, and prepayment is preferred. To reserve your place send a check payable to ACS to Diane Glim, 970 Syda Dr., Pacific Grove, CA 93950. For additional details contact Diane Glim (646-8743), Jo Guerrero (633-2956) or Mary Rodriguez (375-5931). ■



*Blue Whale*



*Balaenoptera musculus*

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### SANCTUARY NEWS

Source: Sanctuary Currents (Newsletter of the Habitat Conservation Program of the Center for Marine Conservation), Winter/Spring 1993

#### **SANCTUARY MANAGER NAMED**

Commander Terry Jackson has been named Manager of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Commander Jackson has a wide range of experience on board National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) vessels and is an accomplished diver, pilot and ship operator. Before coming to Monterey, he served as deputy director of NOAA's Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory in Seattle, where he participated in the widely publicized rescue of 3 California gray whales trapped in the ice off Point Barrow, Alaska. He has played a role in seismic surveys, sea lion research, and assessment of porpoise stocks. ■

#### **BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION SEPTEMBER 12**

In honor of the first birthday of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, the Center for Marine Conservation, the Monterey Bay Aquarium, the City of Monterey, the Nautical Heritage Society and NOAA are sponsoring a special day of festivities on September 12. The event will feature entertainment, exhibits, lectures and public tours of visiting vessels. Environmental groups, diving clubs, state and local agencies, marine labs, and youth groups will participate as exhibitors, displaying educational literature and informing the public about coastal and marine protection. ■

# MONTEREY BAY AREA MARINE MAMMAL SIGHTINGS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 06/25/93

Compiled by Richard Ternullo

This past month has seen the movement of winter-like storms during the first half of the month that drove sea temperatures upward, followed by northerly winds that depressed water temperatures. In all, water temperatures are still higher than normal in the bay. There are extreme temperature fronts of around 10° F existing between Monterey and the Davenport/Ano Nuevo area.

June has also brought us other surprises, three in fact:

(1) The sudden disappearance of about 5000 common dolphin as the numerically most common small odontocete, and their replacement by as many as 1500 Pacific white-sided dolphin (historically the most numerous small odontocete in our area). This took place in a matter of days. Consult the sightings from this month and last month.

(2) The establishment of a new record for the number of sightings of killer whale for the month of June, nine. (Earlier record: three each in '91 and '92.)

(3) An apparent delay or lack of movement south by California sea lions for breeding purposes. There are about 150-200 California sea lions on the Monterey breakwater, of which roughly 5% appear to be normal healthy adult males. The rest are mostly juveniles, and not like the flood of yearlings that arrived at about this time last year.

## TABLE OF SIGHTINGS

### CETACEANS:

Ref	Ani- # mals	Location	Obs	Date					
					■	BLUE WHALES:			
					[23]	2	8.5 mi S Santa Cruz	CD	6/01
					[24]	1	8.5 mi S Santa Cruz	TZ	6/03
					■	HUMPBACK WHALES:			
[1]	2x2	near Cypress Pt.	GG	5/24					
[2]	2	8 mi SW Cypress Pt.	TG	5/29					
[3]	many	near Franklin Pt.	TZ	5/29					
[4]	2	off Pt. Joe	NL	5/30					
[5]	2	3 mi SW Soberanes Pt.	DL	5/31					
[6]	2	at Cypress Pt.	DL	5/31					
[7]	1	3.5 mi SW Moss Lndg	TJ	6/06					
[8]	1	3 mi SW Moss Landing	TJ	6/06					
[9]	2	4 mi SW Moss Landing	RT	6/06					
[10]	2	6 mi SW Moss Landing	RT	6/14					
[11]	4	3 mi NW Pt. Pinos	CA	6/17					
[12]	1	7 mi SW Moss Landing	RT	6/23					
[13]	6	6 mi WSW Ltl Sur R.	JK	6/24					
					●	KILLER WHALES:			
					[25]	6	6 mi SW Moss Landing	JL	5/28
					[26]	8	2 mi WSW Yankee Pt.	DL	5/30
					[27]	12-15	8.5 mi S Santa Cruz	TZ	6/02
							A great show, including breaching, tail slaps and back flips.		
					[28]	3-4	4.5 mi W Pt. Pinos	JW	6/05
					[29]	?	Willow Creek	L?	6/05
							Attacked and probably killed a large prey item. Lots of blood, no positive identification of victim.		
					[30]	12	Lovers Pt-Cypress Pt	m.	6/06
					[31]	3	.25 mi N Cypress Pt.	MW	6/17
					[32]	3	7 mi SW Moss Landing	RT	6/23
					[33]	3-6	Off Long Marine Lab	GS	6/24
					■	MINKE WHALES:			
[14]	1	2.5 mi W Salinas R.	HN	5/28					
[15]	1	6.5 mi NW Pt. Pinos	DL	5/28					
[16]	1	3.5 mi NW Pt. Pinos	DL	5/28					
[17]	1	3.5 mi W Manresa Bch	WW	5/29					
[18]	1	.25 mi SW Pt. Joe	DL	5/30					
[19]	1	.5 mi W Seal Rocks	DL	5/30					
		Spyhopping, the first that this observer had ever seen.							
[20]	1	Close to bell buoy	ML	6/18					
[21]	1	1.5 mi N. Otter Pt.	CM	6/18					
[22]	1	.5 mi SE Cypress Pt.	DL	6/25					
					●	PACIFIC WHITE-SIDED DOLPHIN:			
					[34]	25	2 mi W Soberanes Pt.	JW	5/28
					[35]	7-8	Near kelp ln, Pt. Joe	WW	5/30
					[36]	25	3.5 mi W Bixby Cr.	DL	5/31
							Included some California sea lions in a feeding aggregation.		
					[37]	1000	3 mi NW Pt. Pinos	HN	6/03
					[38]	6-8	4 mi NW Pt. Pinos	DC	6/05
					[39]	4	7 mi NW PT. Pinos	WW	6/16
							Includes a calf about 18" long.		

[40]	25	1.5 mi N Hopkins	DL	6/16
[41]	1500	8.5 mi S Santa Cruz	DL	6/17
[42]	25	3 mi W. Soldiers Club	LO	6/17
[43]	30-40	1.5 mi N Otter Pt.	RT	6/17
[44]	10-15	.5 mi N Pt. Pinos Lt.	RT	6/24
[45]	4-500	7 mi SW Moss Landing	RT	6/23
[46]	100	.5 mi N Otter Pt.	DL	6/25



Pacific White-sided Dolphin

● **RISSE'S DOLPHIN:**

[47]	20	7 mi SW Moss Landing	DL	5/29
[48]	6	6 mi NW Pt. Pinos	SJ	6/05

⊙ **NORTHERN RIGHT-WHALE DOLPHIN:**

[49]	5	Near MBARI buoy	HN	6/14
Included some Pacific white-sided dolphin and Risso's dolphin.				
[50]	1000+	6.5 mi SW Moss Lndg	DL	5/29

○ **COMMON DOLPHIN:**

[51]	50-60	2 mi SW Soldiers Club	RT	5/09
[52]	4-5	2.5 mi W Marina Beach	WW	5/10
[53]	25	2 mi N Hopkins	DL	6/11
[54]	12-20	8 mi NW Moss Landing	CD	6/13
[55]	15-20	2 mi W Pajaro River	TT	6/17

⊗ **BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN:**

[56]	5-8	Manresa Bch, late eves	DG	m.obs
------	-----	------------------------	----	-------

◆ **DALL'S PORPOISE:**

[57]	50-75	Near MBARI buoy	LO	5/27
This is an astounding number for this species in our area.				
[58]	8-10	4 mi SW Moss Landing	RT	6/06

◆ **HARBOR PORPOISE**

[59]	4-6	2 mi NW Moss Landing	RT	5/28
[60]	2-3	3 mi W Manresa Bch	RT	6/13

**TURTLES**

● **LEATHERBACK SEA TURTLE:**

[61]	1	5 mi W Pt. Pinos	TG	5/30
[62]*	1	?	?	6/07
[63]	1	3.5 mi SW Moss Lndg	RT	6/09

[64]	1	3 mi NW Pt Pinos	NL	6/10
[65]	1	near "B" buoy	HN	6/12
[66]	1	2 mi N "A" buoy	WW	6/15
[67]	1	1.5 mi N. Lovers Pt.	DL	6/22

**PINNIPEDS**

**CALIFORNIA SEA LION:**

There are about 150-200 on the Monterey breakwater and a small number at Pt. Lobos.

**HARBOR SEAL:**

Still seen on nearly any rocky shore from Monterey Harbor to Pt. Lobos.

**STELLER SEA LION:**

One seen by J. Williamson near the Sequel Canyon.

**FISSIPEDS**

**SOUTHERN (CALIFORNIA) SEA OTTER:**

Check the same area as harbor seals.

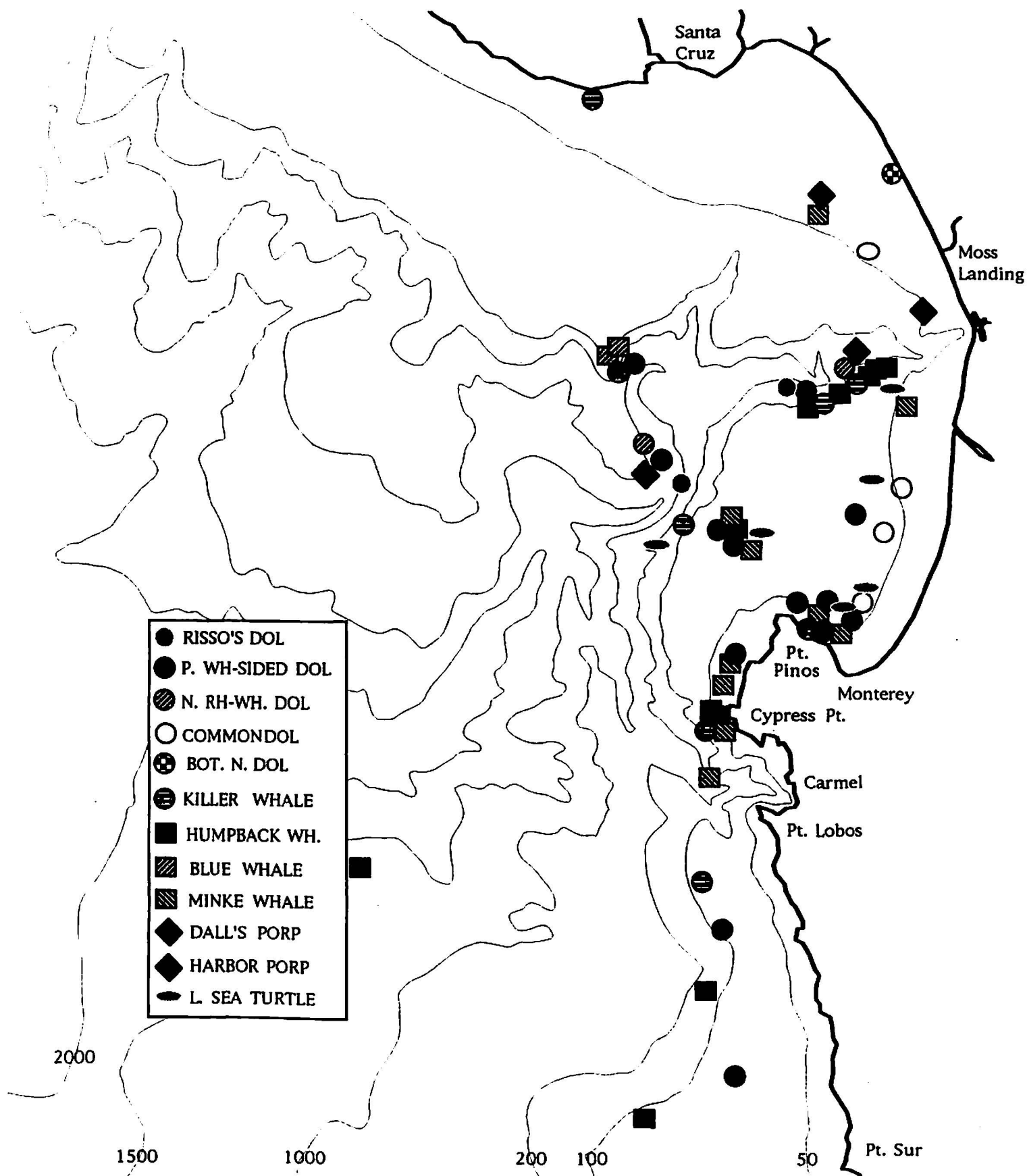
**OBSERVERS:**

CA - C. Arcoleo, DC - D. Campos, CD - C. Dennie, TG - T. Ghio, DG - D. Gibblin, GG - G. Goulart, SJ - Shearwater Journeys, TJ - T. Jones, JK - J. Klusmire, DL - D. Lemon, NL - N. Lemon, ML - M. Lernoud, JL - J. Lewis, CM - C. Millicin, HN - H. Neece, LO - L. Oliver, GS - G. Smith, RT - R. Ternullo, TT - T. Thomas, MW - M. Wagner, JW - J. Williamson, WW - W. Williamson, TZ - T. Zoliniack, L? - Lorna ?, m. - misc. observers.

**SIGHTING LOCATION CHART**

Locations of sightings are marked on the chart on the following page. Symbols used on the chart correspond to the symbols appearing in the TABLE OF SIGHTINGS. An asterisk (\*) in the table above indicates a non-plottable point. Isobaths (contour lines of ocean depth) are in meters. ■

# CHART OF MARINE MAMMAL SIGHTINGS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 06/25/93





## 1993 HARBOR SEAL BIRTHING SEASON -- CYPRESS POINT AND FANSHELL BAY AREAS

**Dates:** The first pup seen in this area this year was on March 14 at the Cypress Point Golf Club. The following day two more were picked up, one on the golf course and the other at Cypress Point Lookout. All were premature and abandoned. The first full-term pup spotted in the area was on April 5 off the golf course. On April 8, two pups were born at Cypress Pt. Lookout and one at South Fanshell outer beach. Seal Watch commenced operations at Cypress Pt. Lookout on April 9. On May 21 Seal Watch ended their shifts and the parking lot was opened to the public. Until early June, the fencing stayed up at Fanshell and the Lookout.

**Preparation:** Pebble Beach Company made some changes this year. At Cypress Point Lookout, the fence was covered with the same plywood screening as in previous years, but a gate was installed to prevent the public from going into the turnout. Seal Watch monitors stood shifts at the fence, and school tours, scientific groups and resident homeowners were allowed in with a reservation. On the Fanshell side, a well-covered chain link fence was installed but was lowered in height and shortened in length. The blind was installed at the outer beach and only a few students from Moss Landing Marine Labs and Hopkins Marine Station were allowed in.

**Census:** I made the seventh annual pup count on April 30 and was shocked that the count was down for the first time in seven years. Birthing started almost a week late this year, so the count should have been delayed by the same number of days. On May 6 I repeated the count and made it the official '93 count. It made little difference and the count was still way down from last year.

The census takers at Point Lobos took an early count which was also down and agreed with me that a second count should be made. Their second count was 18% lower than last year, compared to a 29% decrease in our area. We saw more females without pups on the beaches this year, and I conclude that some influence last summer

and fall affected mating or, more likely, the egg implantation in many females, preventing full-term pregnancy.

All locations had a reduction of pups, but the golf course had a 77% reduction that we cannot explain as golf traffic was unchanged from previous years. I did observe that sea lions took over one area where harbor seals used to be, but the seals should have moved to nearby beaches.

Below are the census results and comparisons to previous years. With the second count this year, I have started tallying adults and juveniles. This tally appears in the second table below. Of the 214 adults, at least four were males.

ANNUAL HARBOR SEAL PUP COUNT						
	Cypr. Pt. Lkout	Cypr. Pt. Golf	S.Fan- shell Outer	S.Fan- shell Inner	Seal Rock	Totals
4/30/87	20	40	3	10	n/c	73
4/25/88	19	51	19	8	3	100
4/26/89	29	33	31	8	14	115
4/27/90	31	37	32	10	14	124
4/29/91	33	34	49	22	4	142
4/30/92	37	48	47	18	3	153
4/30/93	31	15	40	12	2	100
5/06/93	36	11	46	15	0	108
% change of pups from '92	-2.7	-77.0	-2.1	-16.6	-100.0	-29.4

5/06/93 HARBOR SEAL COUNT						
	Cypr. Pt. Lkout	Cypr. Pt. Golf	S.Fan- shell Outer	S.Fan- shell Inner	Seal Rock	Totals
Pup	36	11	46	15	0	108
Adult	43	30	98	41	2	214
Juvenile	6	3	9	5	0	23

**Tragedies:** We had only one dead pup this year, which was the best statistic we have had in the last seven years.

**Abandoned Pups:** The above statistic is dimmed by the fact that 19 abandoned pups (3 premature) were picked up in our area,

for an all-time high. I think the important breakdown here is that, of the 16 births after the fencing was up, 4 pups came from Cypress Pt. Lookout, 1 from the golf course, and 11 from Fanshell Bay. At this time I do not know the survival rate of these pups at the Marine Mammal Center.

**Cypress Point Lookout:** Conditions here were very good for the seals. Having the area closed off to the public made the area quieter and less threatening. The seals seemed to sleep more calmly, seldom raising their heads to look around as in previous years. Pups on this beach grew faster than at Fanshell, a sign of less stress, I believe. The few stampeded to the water by the seals were mostly caused by two sources: (1) student groups making disturbances, and (2) people at the house behind the beach showing themselves too close to the seals. Future school tours could be improved by limiting the numbers in the tour and better prior education and strict enforcement of conduct. We were informed that the people that purchased the house behind the beach are animals lovers and want to act for the benefit of the animals. Probably their few mistakes were unintentional and that information will help them prevent future problems. I hope they will fashion for themselves some sort of blind where they and their friends can observe the seals at close range without the seals knowing it.

Closing the Lookout to the public did help the seals and made our job easier. But, as the Lookout is one of the most unique places in the world to see seal birthing, it is a shame that the public cannot get the great education about seals from seeing for themselves.

**South Fanshell:** On the inner (north) side of the turnout the fence height was barely adequate. It would have been better for the seals and traffic problems if the motorists had not been able to see the seals up ahead as they approached the cove. Extending the fence another 50 yards would help this problem. The snow fence running to the water was too short and the signs on this section were too small and not worded properly. Parking

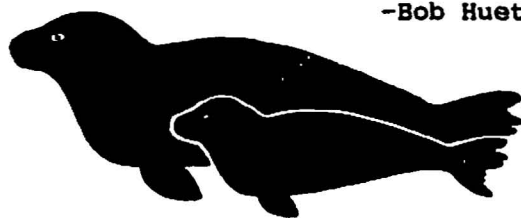
was restricted all along Fanshell Beach, making people think they were not allowed on any of the beaches. But people often walked past the snow fence.

At the outer beach (south of the turnout) and the small corner beach by the golf cart trail, things were not good. There was a continuing problem with bicyclists who would stop against the fence, stand on their bikes, and look over the fence. Most had on bright colored helmets and, depending on their exact location at the fence, sometimes caused the seals to dash for the water. At the little corner beach the Cypress Point Club has a low rail fence around their gate. The seal fence is placed next to this rail fence and bicyclists and walkers use it as a ladder to look over the seal fence, which naturally troubles the seals.

The tour busses did well this year by maintaining their speed as they passed. Automobiles could not see over the fence and usually obeyed the "no stopping" signs. Tall vehicles, like campers, sometimes stopped to look over. From the blind I could definitely see a more nervous group of seals than at the Lookout. The seals at South Fanshell pack tighter on this smaller beach and when there is a stampede more damage is done. I think the high number of abandoned pups on this side reflects these problems.

**Our thanks:** to Gene Fryberger, his crew, and Pebble Beach Company for the fencing and signs to protect the birthing of the seals. To Steve, Keith, Matt and Terry at Cypress Point Club for their continuing aid in our project. To the Monterey Chapter of ACS for paying our bills. To the SPCA of Monterey County for backing us. To the Marine Mammal Center for raising the pups we send to them. And to the 50 Seal Watchers who stuck with us through the off-again, on-again times and helped pin-point problem pups. Isn't it nice so many people care? ■

-Bob Huettmann



## A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF A "GREAT" GRANDFATHER

What's in a name? For Mark Healy Dall, there's a lot. Mark and his wife P. K., both retired, live the good life. They live in Pebble Beach for half of the year and Massachusetts for the other. When in residence locally, Mark is a golfing partner, a fellow ACS member and always a good friend. Although I have known Mark for quite a few years, it was only recently I became aware that his grandfather was William H. Dall, a famous nautical surveyor and one of the truly great naturalists of the late 19th century. While working the waters of the western continental United States as part of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, Mark's grandfather worked in the capacity of scientist and explorer and became a leading authority on the geography and the flora and fauna of newly acquired Alaska.

As I researched the archives in the California Room of the Monterey Library, I discovered that William H. at age 19 served aboard the flagship of Charles Scammon (another well-known explorer and surveyor of that period). Often he served as ship's surgeon and quartermaster of all scientific equipment.

Later, Dall was one of the first to make coastal surveys of Alaska and in 1870 he published "Alaska and Its Resources", which is still recognized as a standard work. During his long and distinguished career he wrote more than 1500 publications, including the classification sections for Scammon's landmark book "Marine Mammals."

His reputation as an outstanding naturalist in the early scientific community of this country earned him numerous honors including giving his name to Dall's Porpoise (a common porpoise in Monterey Bay), Dall's White Mountain Sheep, and a species of Brown Bear (*Ursus dalli*) along with numerous mollusks around the world that bear his name. When I first met Mark, we found a common interest in whales, dolphins and porpoises. From the very start he set me straight in pronouncing his name and that of Dall's Porpoise (that is, Dall rhymes with Pal, even though most naturalists, both amateur and professional, pronounce it to rhyme with All).

Dall was a friend and colleague of some of the world's great naturalists including Louis Agassiz, Stanford's David Starr Jordan and previously mentioned Charles Scammon.

In my conversations with Mark, he would often give me little bits and pieces of information about his grandfather's naturalist fame, and recalled many interesting anecdotes concerning this man's brilliant career. For example, he would ask me if I knew

- that there is a major river in Alaska called the Dall River;
- that his grandfather was the first person to be put ashore to explore and map the vast Fraser River Area;
- that at age 21 he mapped the Yukon River and organized the first Alaskan bird list;
- that a World War II Liberty Ship, The William H. Dall, was named after him.

There are so many accomplishments attributed to him, and a single one would have been enough to give him historical recognition.

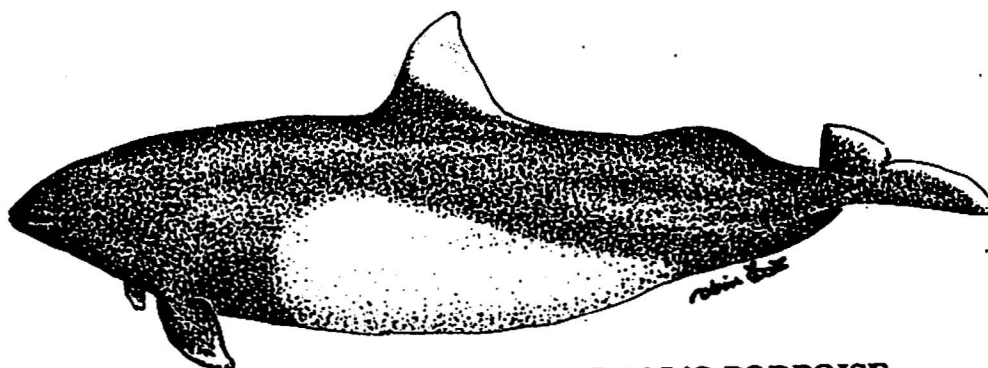
One of Mark's comments that I found especially interesting was that his "grandfather had a keen interest in cetaceans and seals, and he was a careful observer noting and recording their behavior and habitat." He commented that "it was undoubtedly his Alaskan experience that was an inspiration and led him to publish a section of Scammon's early book on marine mammals."

C. Hart Merriam of Smithsonian said, "the death of Dr. Dall in 1927 removes one of the last pillars from the fast disappearing class of systematic naturalists, a class honored in America by such names as Audubon, Agassiz, Dana, Kennicott, Baird, Packard

and Verrill." From 1880 until his death, he was Honorary Curator of mollusks in the National Museum and from 1884 to 1925 he was also Chief Paleontologist for the U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

I have continually urged Mark to set forth in writing some of the personal facts about his family and his grandfather's life. Voila! It finally happened. Mark sat down and wrote the article which follows.

- Jim Willoughby



**DALL'S PORPOISE**  
(*Phocoenoides dalli*)

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### HOW DALL'S PORPOISE GOT ITS NAME

In the 1885 Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, Frederick W. True, Curator of the Department of Mammals, wrote an article "On a New Species of Porpoise, Phocaena dalli from Alaska". In it he states "I am able to add a new species through the kindness of Mr. William H. Dall who has placed at my disposal his notes and drawings of two specimens of a particular porpoise belonging to the genus ... captured off the coast of Alaska in 1873. I deem it eminently fitting that this species be dedicated to my friend, Mr. William H. Dall, not alone on account of his prominence as a zoologist, but also because the specimens and notes from which the description has been drawn are the fruits of his labor."

Since no Dall porpoise was consulted regarding its name, it seems appropriate to provide an answer to the question posed

by one of these magnificent cetaceans. How did W. H. Dall get his name? The answer to that is found in "Memorandum for my grandchildren", a 139-page book written in 1926 in longhand from memory. The second paragraph reads "the name Dall is Gaelic and means blind. In the early days of Scotland, there were no family names except the clan names. After the conquest of Scotland by the English, Parliament passed a law that all Scots should take a Christian and family name. And it was in those days a good many infants suffered from eye disease and when they grew up, they became incapable of the usual labor, but were trained to be pipers. A blind boy named Patrick was called Patrick Dall meaning the Blind Patrick. When obliged to take a surname, Dall was naturally chosen. So it happens that if Scotch or Scotch Irish people take the name Dall, it does not follow that there is any blood

relationship between them. Oh by the way, there is an Irish saint named Patrick Dall, but I don't think we can claim any relationship with him."

Once Dall (porpoise) to Dall (W.H.) communication had been established, Dall's porpoise spoke with pride. "We are 7 to 7 1/2 feet long and weigh 450 to 475 lbs. We range from the waters of Japan into the Bering Sea and south to central Baja California. We are year-round residents in the Northeastern Pacific and are very common in the waters of Monterey Bay." Dall W. (William) replied "your size and grace and handsome color are a fine addition to the fauna of Monterey Bay where I worked long ago in the year 1866. I quote from volume XXVI of Smith and Gordon's Mollusks of Monterey Bay:

William H. Dall, one of the country's foremost conchologists, has left an account of his work in Monterey in 1866. While acting as chief of the scientific corps of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition to Alaska in the years 1865-1866, he obtained a 3-week leave in January of the latter year which he spent at Monterey. He was unable to do any dredging and spent the entire time ashore collecting. The results of his work were covered briefly in a note of the proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences in which he stated that he, himself, had collected in 2 weeks no less than 219 species including 23 that were new and not described elsewhere. In the early 1890's Dr. Dall collected again at Monterey and made the following interesting comments in an 1892 letter to a colleague. 'Monterey as a collecting ground is greatly injured on account of the Hotel Del Monte, the new town of Pacific Grove and the increased populations of Old Monterey. All the sewage is turned into the Bay in front of the town. This deadly sewage is killing marine life, especially marine shells. ' "

In a tone significantly tinged with envy, Dall (P.) commented on the above passage "I heard you referred to as Dr. Dall. Since I have your name, am I not also

entitled to your title?" Suppressing a chuckle, Dr. Dall agreed. "I salute you, my cetacean friend and gladly share with you my two honorary doctoral degrees, LLD. George Washington University, my science doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania, and I might also throw in my honorary membership in Phi Beta Kappa, Harvard College Chapter. Would you believe I never went to college."

"You win on land, Dr. Dall, but I win at sea, and I will quote from Dolphins and Porpoises by Richard Ellis:

These animals (Dall's Porpoises) are rapid swimmers and have been reported to reach speeds of 30 knots. Although they are known as bow wave riders, they are more likely to cross erratically in front of moving vessels and can easily overtake vessels moving at 12 - 15 knots. They do not jump often, but when swimming at speeds, they raise their heads out of the water to breathe, creating a rooster tail of spray which is characteristic and unique.

And this Sir," mourned the sad cetacean, "is my only claim to fame."

"I admit," replied Dr. Dall, "that close to 1000 mollusks from Alaska to Southern California bear my name. But you are only one of the three Dall animals excluding my grandchildren to be so designated. There is the Big Yakutat Brown Bear, Ursus dalli, the White Mountain Sheep, Ovis dalli, and yourselves." "Well, nice talking to you, Doc. I'm off to lunch and hope to dine on a tasty Alaskan Blackfish. See you in Who's Who."

"Alaskan Blackfish, Dallia pectoralis, that's one Dall I forgot," murmured the good doctor, waving farewell to a fast disappearing rooster tail. ■

- Mark Healy Dall (All rights reserved)

Author's Note: Facts for the above article were provided by ACS Member Mark Healy Dall, whose grandfather would be spraying "rooster tails" in his grave had he known of this account of the dialogue between man and bow rider.



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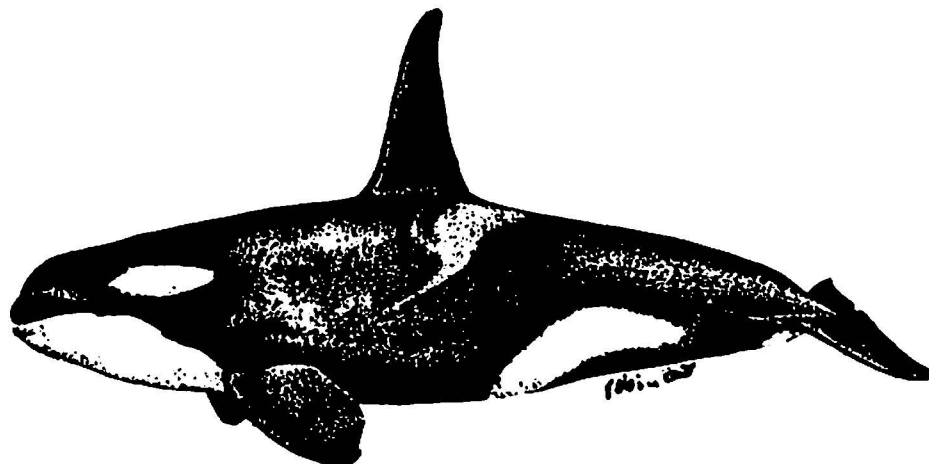
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### SOUNDINGS

The July 1993 SOUNDINGS was edited and produced by Evelyn Hesse with assistance from Bernice Moore, and mailed by Marian and Frank LaRosa. Contributors were Alan Baldrige, Mark Dall, Evelyn Hesse, Bob Huettmann, Richard Ternullo, and Jim Willoughby. Illustration on page 1 by R. W. Cooke III, on p. 2, p. 9, and p. 11 by Robin Makowski, on p. 4 by Richard Ellis, on p. 7 by Kent Zilliox. Chart on p. 5 prepared by Nancy Black.



Killer Whale (Orchinus orca)



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## MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

The objectives of the American Cetacean Society include engaging in educational, conservational and scientific pursuits for the purpose of expanding scientific knowledge of whales, dolphins, porpoises and related creatures. The Monterey Bay Chapter meets at 7:30 p.m. on the last Thursday of each month, at Hopkins Marine Station. Meetings and activities feature cetacea and various aspects of the marine environment. For additional information concerning ACS membership, contact Marilyn Georgevich, 394-0514.

### AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

#### Type of Membership, Annual Dues:

_____ Patron, \$500	_____ Active, \$ 35
_____ Contributing, \$250	_____ Family, \$ 45
_____ Supporting, \$ 75	_____ Foreign, \$ 45
	_____ Student, \$ 25

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Return to: Membership Secretary, ACS Monterey Bay  
Chapter, 7 Maiden Court, Seaside, CA 93955

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# SOUNDINGS

MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER  
AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY  
AUGUST 1993

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* AUGUST 1993 MEETING \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

DATE/TIME: Thursday, August 26, 7:30 p.m.

PLACE: Lecture Hall,  
Monterey Boat Works,  
Hopkins Marine Station,  
Pacific Grove

SPEAKER: Jerry Loomis  
Point Lobos State Reserve

TOPIC: ISLAND OF THE BLUE DOLPHIN:  
SAN NICOLAS, MOST REMOTE OF  
THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

San Nicolas Island, 61 miles from the mainland and the most remote of the Channel Islands, has a human history of several thousand years. Our speaker began diving there in 1989 as part of a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service research team, involved in subtidal and intertidal surveys of the marine invertebrate fauna. These studies were undertaken in order to assess the invertebrate communities prior to and following the translocation of Southern sea otters to the Island. This re-introduction was carried out in order to offer the otters an improved chance of surviving a massive oil spill, should one occur in their slowly expanding range along the mainland coast.

Jerry will cover the Island's natural and human history (and pre-history), including the otters' pinniped, U.S. Navy and fishermen neighbors. He will illustrate his talk with slides. A former President of ACS Monterey Bay and a marine ranger at Point Lobos, Jerry is an accomplished diver and photographer. This expertise has taken him to many special places in the world.

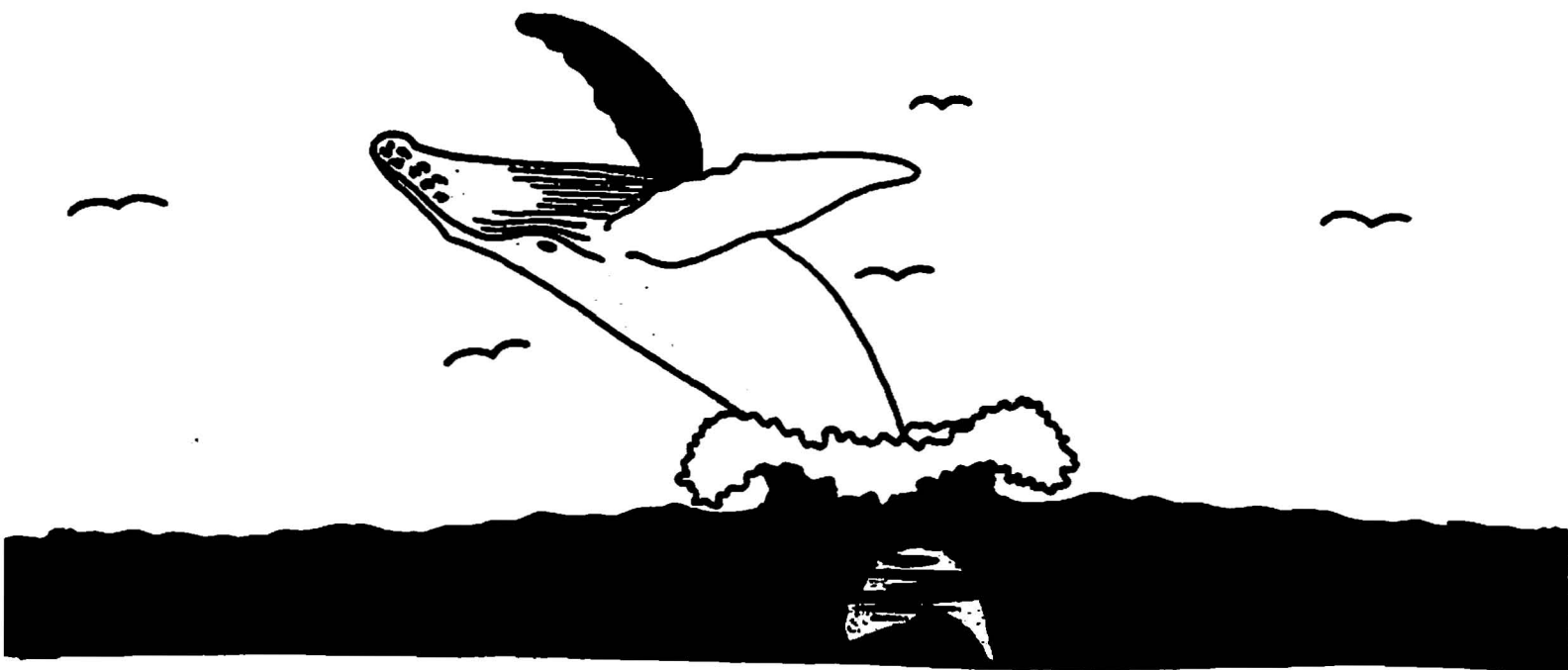


AUG 13 1993

## REMINDER -- ALL-DAY MARINE MAMMAL CRUISE PLANNED FOR AUGUST 21

There are still tickets left for the summer marine mammal cruise scheduled for 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Saturday, August 21. Some of the area's leading naturalists will be on board to offer explanations and background information concerning the marine mammals and birds observed. Humpback whales are often spotted in this area in the summertime, in addition to sea otters and a variety of pinnipeds and birds. Other cetaceans we might see are blue whales, killer whales, minke whales, Risso's dolphins, Pacific white-sided dolphins, common dolphins, and Dall's porpoises.

The cruise will depart from Monterey Sport Fishing on Fisherman's Wharf. Participants should be on board at 7:30 a.m. The cost is \$45 per person, and prepayment is recommended to guarantee your reservation. To reserve your place send a check payable to ACS to Diane Glim, 970 Syida Dr., Pacific Grove CA 93950. For additional details contact Diane Glim (646-8743), Jo Guerrero (633-2956) or Mary Rodriguez (375-5931). ■



## VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR UPCOMING EVENTS

Volunteers are needed for various events this summer and fall. Please support your local chapter of ACS by helping at one or more of the following:

- Aug. 21 (Sat.) -- ACS marine mammal trip. Assistance with registration on the morning of the trip (7:30 a.m.)
- Sep. 12 (Sun.) -- Monterey Bay Marine Sanctuary First Birthday Party. Volunteers needed to work shifts at our mobile display unit. Volunteers will provide information about cetaceans or sell cetacean-related items.
- Oct. 2 (Sat.) -- Coastal Clean-up Day. Help clean a local beach with fellow ACS members.
- Oct. 10 (Sun.) -- Long Marine Lab Open House. Volunteers will work at the ACS mobile display unit. This is our first invitation to participate in this event. Should be interesting and fun! ■

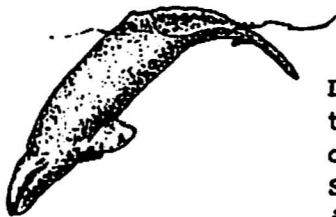
## MONTEREY BAY NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY FIRST BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1993

In honor of the first birthday of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, a special day of festivities will take place on Sunday, September 12 at Monterey's Shoreline Park, between Fisherman's Wharf and the Coast Guard breakwater. This event is being held in conjunction with Monterey's Coastal Awareness Day and the Monterey Bay Aquarium's Conservation Day.

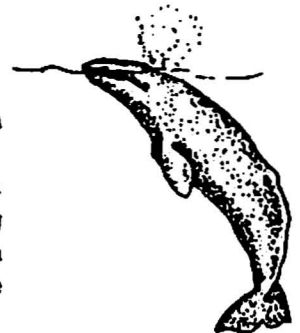
This year's celebration will be similar to last year's sanctuary designation, which drew an estimated 10,000 people. Displays will include hands-on activities with conservation themes. In addition to the exhibits, this year's festivities will include entertainment, speeches, and an "environmental fleet" of vessels docked in the bay. Among the vessels will be the tall ship Californian, which is a replica of an 1849 revenue cutter.

The Monterey Bay Chapter of ACS will be among the groups represented. See VOLUNTEERS story on page 2 if you are interested in helping at the ACS booth. ■



### CLOSE ENCOUNTER OF THE BEST KIND

Lifeguard Erik Landry and I were diving with three other State Park divers on a clear, calm day, a few hundred yards south of Point Sur. It was May 13, 1993. We were sitting in the Zodiac discussing the dive site, when one of the group said "Was that a whale blowing in the kelp?"



We all looked up to see not one whale, but three -- two gray whale cows and one calf. I remarked that one of the cows must have lost its calf, when all of a sudden the second calf appeared about 50 feet from the boat. The group of whales circled us once and then headed north. The sound of the whales blowing within 50 feet of our boat was incredible.

The encounter was too brief. We wanted more. I remembered that some whales are drawn to the sound of an outboard motor at idle. I started our 25-hp Yamaha. Luck was on our side -- all four whales came back to us. This time, however, the whales were within a few feet of the 13-foot Zodiac. I killed the motor. The calves were about 17 feet long and the cows were over 40 feet in length. They were curious, looking at us from underwater and above as they approached. They swam around us several times. Their exhalations were like thunder, while the inhalations were barely audible. Needless to say we were all beyond excitement. We had CONNECTED with these whales. The largest cow of the group came up to the boat, silently submerged, and slowly swam under us. We could have easily touched her, but none of us did. Why? We don't know! We just watched her display the most amazing gentle grace as she almost imperceptibly touched the boat. And, in doing so, she turned her body 90 degrees to avoid hitting the boat with her flukes. Again, the group paired up and headed north through the kelp. I didn't restart the motor. It wasn't necessary. We had CONNECTED. ■

- Jerry Loomis

**MONTEREY BAY AREA MARINE MAMMAL SIGHTINGS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 07/25/93**

**Compiled by Richard Ternullo**

The sighting of the month has to be the unidentified Mesoplodon sp. This sighting took place in relatively shallow water for these whales, about 120 meters (360 feet). It was about 5 meters (15 feet) long with a narrow, slightly falcate dorsal fin placed nearer the tail than the head. After about three shallow dives, the whale disappeared. It did not help that the blow was invisible and the animal swam directly toward the sun. However, the initial sighting was about 3-5 meters from the boat, so a clear but quick view was possible. We were not able to obtain any photographs.

This month has also brought some marine mammals close enough to be seen from shore. Alan Baldridge says that he has received several reports of breaching humpback whales, particularly from the Cypress Point area. If minke whales are your target then try Pt. Pinos or any high viewing area south of Pt. Lobos. You may also be lucky enough to see Pacific white-sided dolphin.

The California sea lion migration is now apparently over and the count on the Monterey breakwater is about normal. I don't know how to evaluate this situation, but I hope to have some answers by the next newsletter.

Sea surface temperatures dropped during the first half of the reporting period and are now stabilized at 12°-13° on outer bay waters. Northwestern winds have again slackened and I anticipate a warming trend. Such a trend may be already forming since two warm-water fish have been caught recently: Pacific bonito and short-finned mako shark.

There were also several sightings of leatherback sea turtles this month. Sadly, three of the sightings are of strandings, or seen dead at sea. Cause of death is undetermined for all three.

## TABLE OF SIGHTINGS

## CETACEANS:

Ref	Ani- #	mals	Location	Obs	Date				
HUMPBACK WHALES:						[12]*	6	N Pt. Pinos	WW 7/14
								Combined with 200 Pacific white-	
								sided dolphin.	
[1]	1		7 mi SSE Santa Cruz	CD	6/25	[13]	4-5	3 mi W Pt. Joe	RT 7/15
[2]*	2		Carmel Bay	DR	6/27	[14]*	4	Cypress Pt.	DL 7/16
[3]	4		2.5 mi W Soberanes Rk	NL	7/03	[15]	2	1 mi S Cypress Pt.	DL 7/16
[4]	9		1.5 mi W Yankee Pt.	RT	7/09	[16]	1	1.5 mi W Moss Landing	TJ 7/16
			Includes 1 cow/calf pair. Eating					Combined with 50 Pacific white-	
			10-15 mm anchovies and possibly					sided dolphin, feeding.	
			juvenile rockfish ( <i>Sebastes</i> sp.).			[17]	5	3 mi W Rocky Pt.	DL 7/17
[5]	15+		1.5 mi W Cypress Pt.	WW	7/09	[18]	2	.5 mi W Cypress Pt.	RT 7/17
[6]	20		2 mi W Moss Landing	DU	7/10	[19]	3	2.5 mi W Soberanes Rk	DL 7/17
[7]*	2		Pigeon Pt.	ML	7/10	[20]	1	1.5 mi NW Soberanes R	RT 7/17
[8]	4		4 mi W Moss Landing	DG	7/11			Combined with 150 Pacific white-	
[9]	2		2.5 mi W Marina Beach	DL	7/12			sided dolphin.	
[10]*	5		Pt. Lobos	NT	7/13	[21]	2	3.5 mi W Yankee Pt.	DL 7/18
[11]	6-8		1 mi W Pt. Joe	DL	7/14	[22]	5	2.5 mi W Rocky Pt.	DL 7/18
								Combined with 30 Pacific white-	
								sided dolphin & 4 Dall's porpoise.	

[23] 1 1 mi S Pt Pinos buoy DL 7/19  
 [24] 1 Near MBARI buoy DL 7/19  
 [25]\* ? Pt. Lobos JO 7/20  
 [26] 1 Stranded, Greyhound R ? ?  
 [27] 2-3 5.5 mi NW Moss Lndng DL 7/24  
 [28] 4 .75 mi W Soberanes Rk DL 7/24

Contained a mother/calf pair.

Combined with many Pacific white-sided dolphin.

[29]\* 2 Near Cypress Pt. SJ 7/25  
 [30] 1 2.5 mi NW Soberanes R SJ 7/25  
 [31] 3 2 mi NW Soberanes Rks JW 7/25

Combined with an unknown number of Pacific white-sided dolphin.

[32] 3 5.5 mi SW Pt. Pinos SJ 7/25  
 Contained a mother/calf pair.

[33] 5 5 mi. NW Pt. Pinos SJ 7/25  
 Contained a mother/calf pair. Being chased by 16 Dall's porpoise.

#### MINKE WHALES:

[34] 1 .5 mi NW Mtry harbor ML 6/25  
 [35] 1 At Cypress Pt. buoy HN 6/28  
 [36] 1 1 mi W. Rocky Pt. DL 7/03  
 [37]\* 4 Between Pt Lobos and Yankee Pt. HN 7/05  
 [38]\* 1 From Rocky Pt. Rest. AB 7/04  
 [39] 2 2 mi SW Moss Landing TJ 7/10  
 [40] 1 1.5 mi NW Pt. Pinos DL 7/12

Combined with 40 Pacific white-sided dolphin.

[41]\* 1 Off Seal Rock DL 7/14  
 Combined with unknown numbers of Pacific white-sided dolphin.

[42] 1 1 mi NW Soberanes Rks RT 7/17  
 [43]\* 4 Soberanes Rks. JW 7/18  
 [44]\* 1 Bixby Creek JW 7/18  
 [45]\* 1 Little Sur River JW 7/18  
 [46] 2 .5 mi N Pt Pinos lght WW 7/22  
 [47] 1 .25 NE Pt Pinos buoy DG 7/23  
 [48] 1 .12 mi N Hopkins HN 7/23  
 [49] 1 .5 mi N Pt Pinos lght WW 7/23  
 [50] 2-3 2 mi SW Pt Lobos JW 7/23

Combined with 200 Pacific white-sided dolphin.

[51] 1 1.5 mi W Asilomar Bch DG 7/24  
 [52] 1 Near Little Sur River DL 7/24  
 [53] 2 1.5 mi W Asilomar Bch SJ 7/25

#### MESOPLODON (unidentified):

[54] 1 4 mi NW Pt. Pinos SJ 7/25

#### PACIFIC WHITE-SIDED DOLPHIN:

[55] 10 1 mi W Spanish Bay JW 6/25  
 [56] 300+ 3.5 mi NW Pt Pinos DR 6/25

[57] 25 1 mi S Cypress Pt. DL 6/26  
 [58] 50-100 7 mi SW Moss Landing TJ 6/27  
 [59] 100 2.5 mi W Seal Rock DL 6/29  
 [60] 2-300 5 mi S Davenport WW 7/03  
 [61] 5-6 3 mi W Moss Landing DG 7/11  
 [62] 40 .5 mi S Cypress Pt. DL 7/14

Combined with humpback whales.

[63] 10-20 1 mi E MBARI buoy RT 7/18  
 [64]\* 6 Carmel Bay JW 7/18  
 [65] 20 .5 mi NW Soberanes Rk JW 7/18  
 [66] 50 Near MBARI buoy DL 7/19

#### COMMON DOLPHIN:

[67] 6 2 mi W Soberanes Rks JW 7/25

#### DALL'S PORPOISE:

[68] 5 1.5 mi SW Soberanes R DL 7/03  
 [69] 2-4 2.5 mi NW Cypress Pt. RT 7/10  
 [70] 1 .5 mi W Cypress Pt. DL 7/17  
 [71] 3 1.75 mi W Pt. Lobos DL 7/17  
 [72] 8 2 mi W Rocky Pt. DL 7/17  
 [73] 6 1.5 mi SE Cypress Pt. DL 7/18  
 [74] 3-4 4.5 mi NW Pt. Pinos RT 7/19  
 [75] 6 1.25 mi NW MBARI buoy RT 7/19  
 [76] 2+4+5 3 mi W Moss Landing RT 7/24  
 [77] 2 5.5 mi W Pt. Pinos SJ 7/25  
 [78] 3-4 1 mi S MBARI buoy SJ 7/25

Included 1 calf.

#### HARBOR PORPOISE:

[79] 2 2.5 mi W Sldier's Clb RT 7/11  
 [80] 3-4 1.5 mi W Mry Bch Hotl RT 7/11

### TURTLES

#### LEATHERBACK SEA TURTLE:

[81] 1 3 mi NW Moss Landing TJ 6/27  
 [82] 1 3 mi NW Pt. Pinos WW 7/05  
 [83] 1 .5 mi SW Cypress Pt. CA 7/09  
 [84] 1 2 mi W Asilomar Bch WW 7/14  
 [85] 1 Sand City beach ES 7/14  
 [86] 1 2 mi W Pt. Joe RT 7/16

Trailing a piece of monofilament.

[87] 1 2 mi N Pt Pinos Lght DC 7/17  
 [88] 1 Stranded, SeaCliff B. SCS 7/17  
 [89] 1 1.5 mi NW MBARI buoy RT 7/19  
 [90]\* 1 Soquel Canyon EP ?  
 [91] 1 .5 mi S Santa Cruz Pt TJ 7/25  
 Was dead for some time, smelly.  
 [92] 1 Near Pt. Pinos buoy DRn 7/25



## PINNIPEDS

### NORTHERN ELEPHANT SEAL:

[93]	1	2 mi W Moss Landing	TJ	7/10
[94]	1	2 mi SE Cypress Pt.	WW	7/10
[95]*	1	Carmel Bay	DC	7/17
[96]	1	1.5 mi S MBARI buoy	SJ	7/25
[97]	1	.25 mi NE MBARI buoy	SJ	7/25
[98]	1	.5 mi E MBARI buoy	SJ	7/25

### CALIFORNIA SEA LION:

There are about 350-400 on the Monterey breakwater and battle-scarred bulls have returned.

### HARBOR SEAL:

Still seen on nearly any rocky shore from Monterey Harbor to Pt. Lobos.

## FISSIPEDS

### SOUTHERN (CALIFORNIA) SEA OTTER:

Found anywhere harbor seals can be found. I counted 42 sea otters in 1 hour off Sand City beach this week.

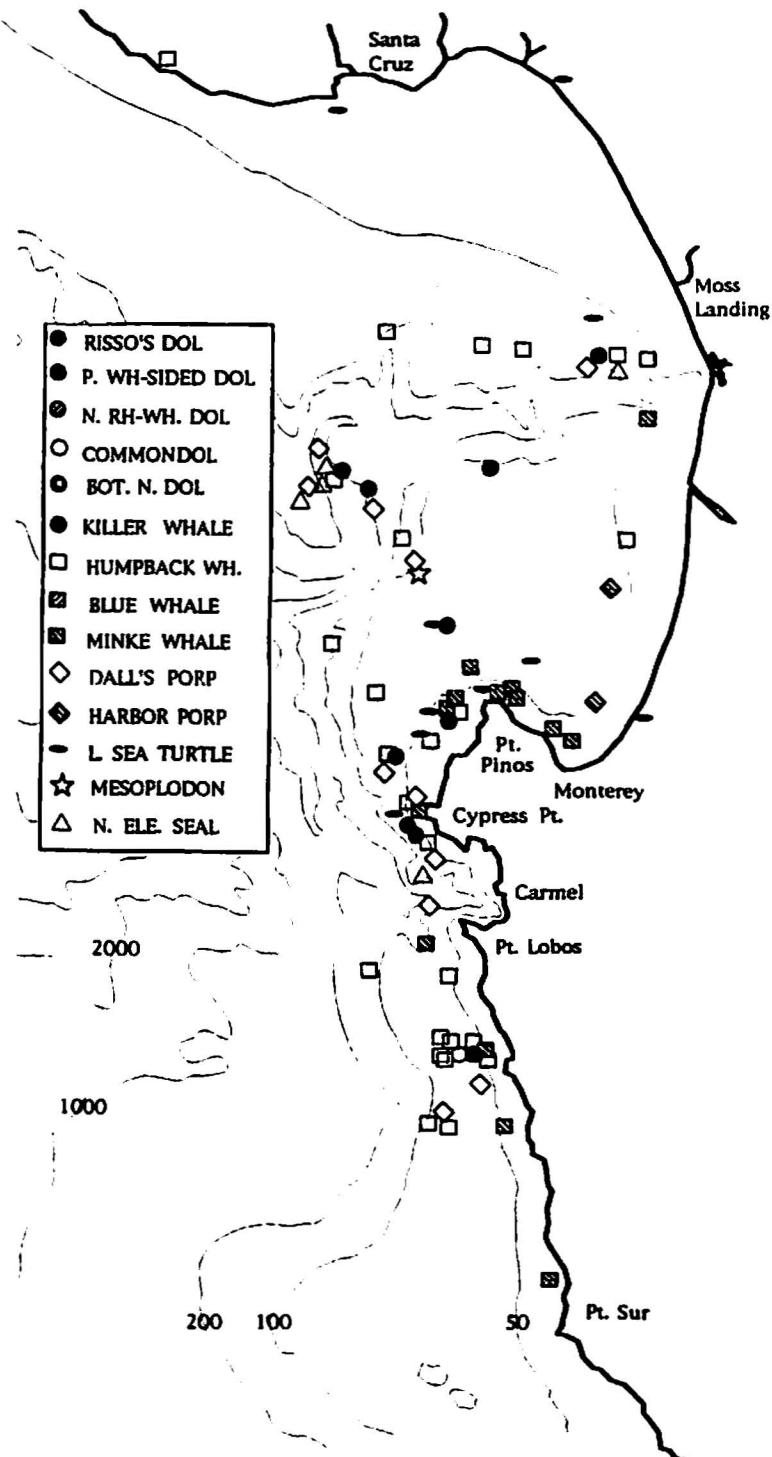
## OBSERVERS:

CA - C. Arcoleo, AB - Alan Baldrige, DC - D. Campos, CD - C. Dennie, DG - D. Gibblin, SJ - Shearwater Journeys, TJ - T. Jones, DL - D. Lemon, NL - N. Lemon, ML - M. Lernoud, CM - C. Millicin, HN - H. Neece, LO - L. Oliver, JO - J. Osborne, EP - E. Pierracci, DR - D. Rookaird, DRn - D. Riens, SCS - S.C. Sentinal, ES - E. Strum, RT - R. Ternullo, NT - N. Troth, DU - D. Ueyeda, JW - J. Williamson, WW - W. Williamson.

## SIGHTING LOCATION CHART

Locations of sightings are marked on the chart at right. Symbols used on the chart correspond to the symbols appearing in the TABLE OF SIGHTINGS. An asterisk (\*) in the table above indicates a non-plottable point. Isobaths (contour lines of ocean depth) are in meters. ■

## CHART OF MARINE MAMMAL SIGHTINGS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 07/25/93



## **CONSERVATION COMMENTARY**

**By Jim Willoughby, Conservation Chairman**

### **JAPAN'S CHANGING ATTITUDES TOWARD WHALE MEAT**

There seems to be a plethora of news releases lately concerning Japan's continued whaling operations and the further reduction of the population of Minke whales. Whale meat supply in Japan depends critically on Minke whales from the Antarctic. Other sources are small whales which Japan is allowed to take in its coastal waters and stocks of whale meat that have been imported in the past.

An article released by the Osaka Asahi News Service (ANS) has reviewed some of the interesting points of view on the Japanese traditional use of whale meat.

During the six years of the ban on commercial whaling, what was once a common dish for the masses has become a luxury item only the wealthy can afford. This has undermined the Japanese argument for lifting the moratorium on whaling -- that eating whale meat is part of the dietary culture. A 64-year-old wholesaler of whale meat was interviewed by ANS in Osaka. He said "only people at the top of the pyramid buy whale meat now. You can say eating whale meat is a form of the Japanese dietary culture only when the people in the lower half of the pyramid eat it too." He added, "as it is, it is difficult to claim that eating whale meat is a Japanese tradition." The ban imposed by the IWC has driven up whale meat prices in Japan. The present prices are said to be more than double the level of five years ago. Asahi News Service reported at a whale meat store in an Osaka retail market the lowest price for meat from the tail is \$19.62 per 100 grams (about 3.5 ounces). Prime meat sliced into rectangles and displayed in a glass case like a treasure cost \$47.62 per 100

grams. Prices for red whale meat for steaks range from \$5.90 to \$9.86 for the same amount. "Young customers don't even look at the whale meat. The customers who buy it are senior citizens," the store operator said. "Even as a trader, I find prices to be outrageous." "The prices are so high, the people can only eat whale meat in a restaurant. It is a serious problem," said the proprietor of a whale meat restaurant in Osaka's Minami area. Complaining of a short supply of whale meat, the proprietor of a whale meat restaurant in Tokyo said, "whale meat used to be food for the masses, but now even specialized restaurants like mine have trouble securing the meat for business purposes."

Ordinary people may be shunning whale meat in their shopping but that does not mean that they dislike it. For example, in the western Japanese town of Taiji, which was an old base for coastal whaling, a restaurant has begun to serve whale meat dishes. The innovation has increased the number of guests sharply and the restaurant has begun to solve its financial crisis through increased business. Prices are likely to remain at high levels since the IWC general meeting in Kyoto last May.

Anti-whaling nations such as the United States and Britain charge that the hunting of whales is really commercial whaling under the guise of research. A resolution urging Japan to rethink research whaling was adopted at the IWC general meeting in Kyoto.

Japan's whale stocks cannot be expected to rise because no imports are being received from Iceland, which was the largest exporter of whale meat to Japan

before its withdrawal from IWC. The meager supplies of whale meat have dwindled from the peak years of Japanese Antarctic whaling. Around 1962 Japan annually caught more than 10,000 fin and other whales, which accounted for about 30% of the nation's meat production.

Eleven per cent of a national poll taken by a leading Japanese newspaper said that the country's population wanted to

continue to eat whale meat, while an equal percentage said the Japanese no longer need whale meat as food. Changing ratios of support and opposition in the days ahead are likely to have great impact on the whaling industry. ■

Information taken from the Blade Citizen, Oceanside, California.

### YOU CAN HELP STOP NORWEGIAN WHALING

Environmental organizations have been working hard to encourage Norway to reverse its decision to resume commercial whaling in defiance of the International Whaling Commission's (IWC) global moratorium on commercial whaling. During the past year the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) initiated a boycott of Norwegian products. Despite these efforts, Norway resumed commercial whaling this summer. Since June 16, 1993, Norway has killed over 100 whales, many of them pregnant females. In response, the HSUS has increased their pressure on Norway by contacting over 290 major supermarket chains asking them to remove all Norwegian products from their shelves. They have also contacted GM Chevrolet requesting that GM stop buying automobile parts from Raufoss A/S, a Norwegian company that produces and sells the grenades used in whale harpoons. They have also contacted several sponsors of the 1994 Winter Olympics, which will be held in Lillehammer, Norway, asking them to use their influence in Norway to change the Norwegian Government's policy.

The consumer boycott is important, but even stronger action can and must be taken by the U.S. Government. Specifically, President Clinton has the power under the Pelly Amendment to stop fish and other products from Norway from being imported into the U.S. Imposing Pelly sanctions on Norway would send a strong political message to Norway that the U.S. is staunchly opposed to Norway's commercial whaling.

We urge you to help, by writing letters to President Clinton and by writing to your Congressman and Senators, asking them to send a strong message to President Clinton. Please include the following points in your letters:

- ◆ Norway is whaling in defiance of the IWC global moratorium on commercial whaling. Norway's actions destabilize and undermine the IWC.
- ◆ The President should immediately impose economic sanctions on Norway pursuant to the Pelly Amendment until such time as Norway publicly agrees to reverse its commercial whaling policy.
- ◆ Norway's killing of a large number of pregnant female minke whales is not only ecologically unsound, it is repugnant.
- ◆ The United States should continue the strong leadership it demonstrated at this year's IWC by taking strong action against Norway. ■

Information source: The Humane Society of the United States.

## AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER 1993 BOARD MEMBERS

President:	Diane Glim 970 Syida Drive, PG	646-8743
Vice President:	Jo Guerrero P.O. Box 1164, Cas	633-2956
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Newsletter Mailing:	Marian LaRosa P.O. Box 105, M 93942	375-2221
Beachwatch Coordinator:	Esta Lee Albright 200 Dunecrest, #2, M	375-1658
Publicity Chairperson:	Jo Guerrero P.O. Box 1164, Cas	633-2956
Member at Large:	Mary Rodriguez 12 Castro Rd, M	375-5931

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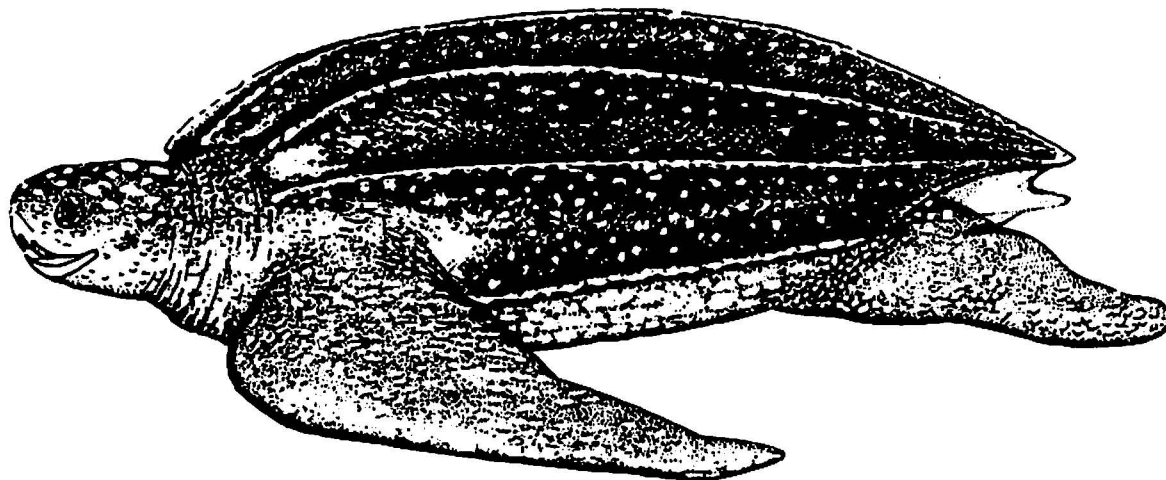
Alan Baldrige	1132 Seaview Ave, PG	372-3809
Jerry Loomis	Route 1, Box 62, C	625-2120
Steven Webster	210 Asilomar Ave, PG	373-7676(home), 647-4864 (work)
Tom Williams	23810 Fairfield Pl, C	375-5570
Jud Vandevere	93 Via Ventura, M	372-6001

C=Carmel (93923), Cas=Castroville (95012), M=Monterey (93940),  
PB=Pebble Beach (93953), PG=Pacific Grove (93950), S=Seaside (93955)

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### SOUNDINGS

The August 1993 SOUNDINGS was edited and produced by Evelyn Hesse and mailed by Marian and Frank LaRosa. Contributors were Alan Baldrige, Diane Glim, Evelyn Hesse, Jerry Loomis, Richard Ternullo, and Jim Willoughby. Illustration on page 3 by Robin Makowski, on p. 9 reprinted from the United Nations Food and Agriculture (FAO) Species Catalog, Vol. 11 - Sea Turtles of the World (reprinting authorized by the FAO).



Leatherback Turtle

### MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

The objectives of the American Cetacean Society include engaging in educational, conservational and scientific pursuits for the purpose of expanding scientific knowledge of whales, dolphins, porpoises and related creatures. The Monterey Bay Chapter meets at 7:30 p.m. on the last Thursday of each month, at Hopkins Marine Station. Meetings and activities feature cetacea and various aspects of the marine environment. For additional information concerning ACS membership, contact Merilyn Georgevich, 394-0514.

#### AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Type of Membership, Annual Dues:

<input type="checkbox"/> Patron, \$500	<input type="checkbox"/> Active, \$ 35
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing, \$250	<input type="checkbox"/> Family, \$ 45
<input type="checkbox"/> Supporting, \$ 75	<input type="checkbox"/> Foreign, \$ 45
	<input type="checkbox"/> Student, \$ 25

Name

Address

City  State  Zip

Chapter # 24 (Monterey)

Check ☐ Master Card ☐ Visa ☐

Credit Card #  Exp. Date

Signature

Return to: Membership Secretary, ACS Monterey Bay  
Chapter, 7 Maldon Court, Seaside, CA 93955

## AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY



MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER  
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# SOUNDINGS

MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER  
AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY  
SEPTEMBER 1993

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* SEPTEMBER 1993 MEETING \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

DATE/TIME: Thursday, September 30,  
7:30 p.m.

PLACE: Lecture Hall,  
Monterey Boat Works,  
Hopkins Marine Station,  
Pacific Grove

SPEAKER: Cmdr. Terry Jackson,  
Sanctuary Manager



TOPIC: MONTEREY BAY NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY:  
AN UPDATE ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF ITS DEDICATION

Our speaker will remind us of the diverse and unique resources of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, and compare and contrast it with other sanctuaries in the NOAA program, such as those in the Channel Islands, the Gulf of the Farallones and elsewhere. He will discuss its special needs in areas ranging from patrolling and protection/management of resources, to research opportunities (and funding) and budgetary needs. We will hear about the rules and regulations governing the sanctuary, the jet ski issue, the vessel traffic study, oil spill contingency plans and other issues. He will also cover the advisory group structure and relationship with user groups. Liaison with other agencies such as the California Department of Fish and Game, the U.S. Coast Guard, other departments of NOAA, as well as the local research community will be included.

This is your chance to learn about our Marine Sanctuary and to get answers to your questions. Our speaker will illustrate his talk with slides. Please join us for an informative evening.





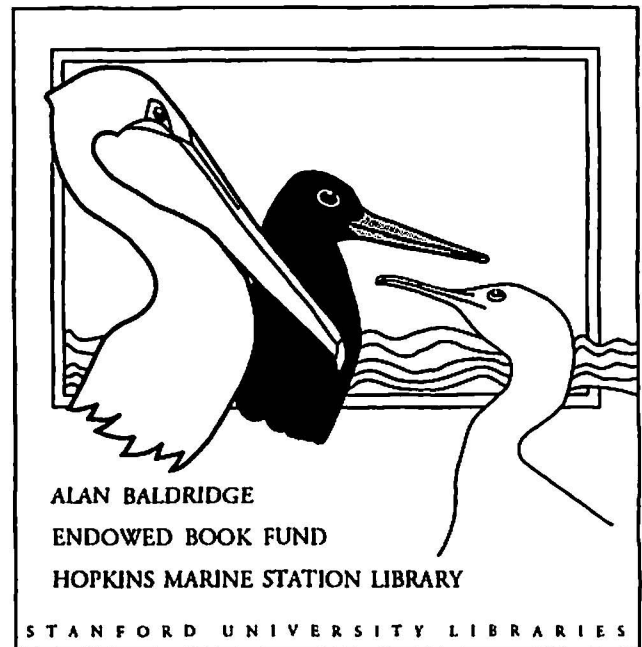
## A SUCCESS STORY: THE ALAN BALDRIDGE ENDOWED BOOK FUND

Friends of Hopkins and friends of Alan Baldrige united to achieve their goal. The Alan Baldrige Endowed Book Fund is now a reality. Each book purchased through this fund will display an identifying bookplate (see illustration) depicting the brown pelican, oystercatcher, and cormorant.

In accepting this tribute at the Friends' annual meeting on July 10, Alan acknowledged the importance of endowed funds to maintaining a strong library. Designated funds insure the ability of the library to make current purchases during the periods of financial hardship that all universities experience. Scientific books are particularly expensive.

Friends of Hopkins and Stanford University have written to express their appreciation to our Chapter and its individual members for their generous support. We contributed \$510 (\$300 from General Funds and \$210 from individual donations), which was matched dollar-for-dollar by the Catherine L. and Robert O. McMahan Foundation.

Dr. Joe Wible will assume the position of librarian at Hopkins Marine Station, following Alan's retirement on August 31, 1993. Dr. Wible is currently head of the Biology Library at Stanford and was formerly with the University's Lane Medical Library. He holds a Ph.D. in marine biology from USC as well as a library degree. With a primary interest in benthic ecology, Dr. Wible is active in research diving.



Bookplate from the Alan Baldrige Endowed Book Fund

The library at Hopkins Marine Station is used primarily by students and scientists at Stanford, the Monterey Bay Aquarium, and MBARI. Our members are welcome to use the library's materials and copying facilities. Please telephone first to let them know when you plan to visit. Office hours are 8:00-5:00, Monday through Friday.

Donations may still be made to the Alan Baldrige Endowed Book Fund by mailing a check payable to "Friends of Hopkins" to: Ms. Judy Thompson; Hopkins Marine Station; Pacific Grove 93950. ■

- Anne Bloxom

## WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

Deborah Devers  
Patti Goldstein  
Terry Hoornbeck

Sharon McElroy  
Valerie Nassetta  
J. Trenton Price

Maxine Reneker  
Jonathan Sterling  
Merry Winslow

# MONTEREY BAY AREA MARINE MAMMAL SIGHTINGS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 08/25/93

Compiled by Richard Ternullo

This month is a great one. Movements of blue and humpback whales onto the north rim of the Monterey Bay Canyon are the most spectacular in three years, even longer for the blue whales. August should mark the beginning of the Oceanic Period, and indeed, Pelagic Red Crabs have been found in the stomachs of rockfish caught aboard some of the charter boats.

An oceanographic feature developed on the north rim in just a matter of days, causing as many as 100+ whales to be attracted to an area from Moss Landing to Pigeon Pt. This feature also encouraged krill (apparently T. spinifera) to form surface swarms. Both humpback and blue whales were seen to use surface feeding strategies. These activities also attracted large concentrations of Rednecked phalarope and the handsome Sabine's gull.

Since sightings of the whales are so frequent, blue and humpback whale sightings will be combined this month, along with a synoptic overview. Only unusual sightings or sightings in unusual locations will be reported individually. Of course, if more detailed information is required, please contact me. This format is designed to save printing costs (and trees).

Even though the sightings have been so fantastic, the month's best is still the sighting of Baird's beaked whale (Berardius bairdii) by D. Shearwater. Fish sighting of the month is a flying fish near Cannery Row by D. Campos.

## TABLE OF SIGHTINGS

### CETACEANS:

#### MINKE WHALES:

Minke whales have been very common from Hopkins Marine Station to Pt. Sur. Concentrations are found at the south side of Pt. Lobos, near Soberanes Rocks, and off Hurricane Point. There may be as many as 15-20 whales present. There were 34 sightings of Minke whales this month.

#### BLUE WHALES AND HUMPBACK WHALES:

Starting on 8/7/93 (W. Williamson) a movement of large numbers of whales was noted. These whales remained along the north rim of the Monterey Bay submarine canyon from about 2 miles west of Moss Landing to at least Pigeon Pt. There was a slow northerly shift so that around the last week of August most whales were north of Ano Nuevo Island. This month there were 134 sightings of humpback whales and 97 sightings of blue whales. Many of the humpback whale sightings were of mother/calf pairs.

#### Ref Ani-

#	mals	Location	Obs	Date
---	------	----------	-----	------

#### FIN WHALE:

[1]	1	Soquel Canyon	JH	8/19
-----	---	---------------	----	------

#### BAIRD'S BEAKED WHALE:

[2]	2	3.5 mi W Cypress Pt.	SHJ	8/07
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#### KILLER WHALE:

[3]	15	1.5 mi SE Cypress Pt.	TN	8/21
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#### COMMON DOLPHIN:

[4]	30	.5 mi N Otter Pt.	DG	7/30
[5]	500+	2.5 mi W Pt. Sur	WW	8/05
[6]	2000+	2 mi W Soberanes Rks	DL	8/07
[7]	500	3 mi W Bixby Creek	JW	8/07
[8]	200	8 mi W Pt. Pinos	SHJ	8/07
[9]	2000+	3 mi W Pt. Sur	DL	8/08
[10]	2000+	2 mi W Cypress Pt.	DL	8/10
[11]	30-40	2 mi N Pt. Pinos	OSE	8/08
[12]	200	7.5 mi NW Pt. Pinos	OSE	8/10
[13]	2000	7 mi NW Pt. Pinos	OSE	8/10

[14]	200	Near Seal Rock	WW	8/15
[15]	2000	7 mi SW Davenport	SHJ	8/15
[16]	250	6 mi SSE Santa Cruz	OSE	8/17
[17]	250	1 mi SW Cypress Pt.	OSE	8/20

#### BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN:

[18]	12	.1 mi SW Moss Landing	RT	7/30
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#### PACIFIC WHITE-SIDED DOLPHIN:

[19]	20	2 mi W Asilomar Beach	WW	7/27
[20]	5	14 mi W Cypress Pt.	SHJ	8/07
[21]	200	1.5 mi W Cypress Pt.	SHJ	8/12
[22]	1	Bird Rock	LOE	8/11
		A stranding.		
[23]	10	5 mi NW Pt. Pinos	OSE	8/13
		In association with a Minke whale.		
[24]	300	4.5 mi SW Cypress Pt.	OSE	8/19
		This was a very unusual combination with 300 Risso's dolphin, 200 Northern right whale dolphin, and 50 common dolphin (short-snouted).		

#### RISSE'S DOLPHIN

[25]	45	Seal Rock	DL	8/09
[26]	8-12	7 mi SW Davenport	SHJ	8/15
[27]	250	12 mi NW Pt. Pinos	SHJ	8/15

#### DALL'S PORPOISE

There were 77 sightings of Dall's porpoise. Most sightings were along canyon edges at the following locations: 3-5 mi. W of Moss Landing, about 9 and 13 mi W. of Moss Landing, Carmel Bay, Pt. Lobos to Pt. Sur near the 200 meter isobath.

[28]	1	Del Monte Beach	LOE	7/29
		A stranded calf.		

#### HARBOR PORPOISE

[29]	4-5	Near "B" buoy	DG	7/26
[30]	2+6+8	2 mi W Marina St. Bch.	RT	8/04
[31]	8-10	2 mi W Del Monte Bch.	RT	8/04
[32]	1	1.5 mi NW Del Monte B	OSE	8/11
[33]	8	2 mi W Soldiers Club	SHJ	8/15
[34]	2	.5 mi W Del Monte Bch	OSE	8/21

#### TURTLES

##### LEATHERBACK SEA TURTLE:

[35]	1	2 mi W Marina Beach	RT	7/26
------	---	---------------------	----	------

#### PINNIPEDS

##### NORTHERN ELEPHANT SEAL:

[36]	1	Carmel Bay	WW	7/28
[37]	1	7.5 mi NNW Pt. Pinos	RT	7/31
[38]	2	6 mi SSW Davenport	SHJ	8/07
[39]	1	7 mi NW Pt. Pinos	OSE	8/10
[40]	1	3 mi W Pt. Pinos	OSE	8/18
[41]	1	8 mi W Moss Landing	SHJ	8/21

##### NORTHERN FUR SEAL:

[42]	1	6 mi. WSW Pt. Lobos	SHJ	7/31
[43]	1	10 mi SW Cypress Pt.	OSE	8/21

##### CALIFORNIA SEA LION:

There are about 350-400 on the Monterey breakwater.

##### HARBOR SEAL:

Still seen on nearly any rocky shore from Monterey Harbor to Pt. Lobos.

#### FISSIPEDS

##### SOUTHERN (CALIFORNIA) SEA OTTER:

Found anywhere harbor seals can be found.

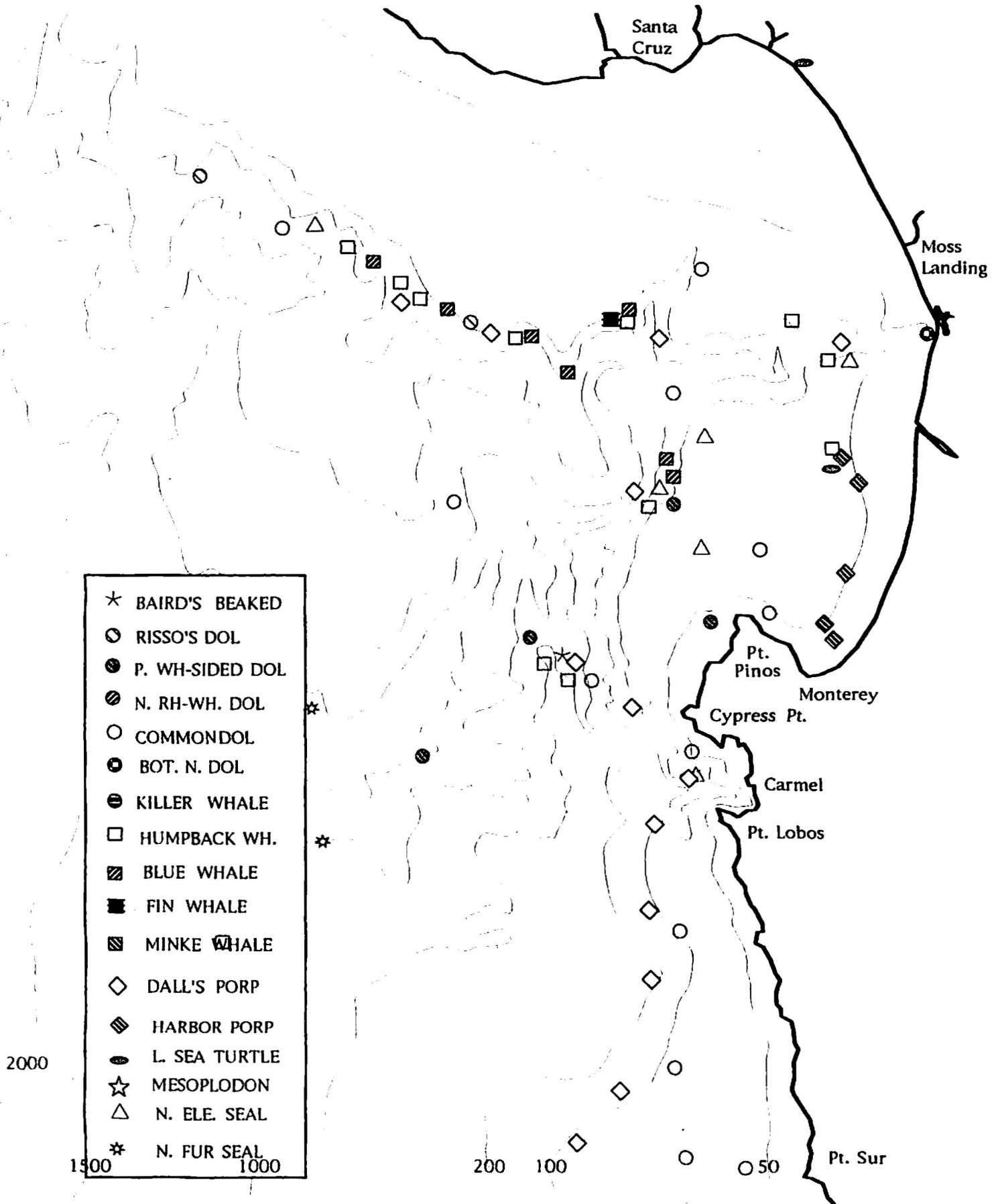
#### OBSERVERS:

OSE - Oceanic Society Expeditions, DG - D. Gibblin, JH - J. Harvey, SHJ - Shearwater Journeys, DL - D. Lemon, TN - T. Neece, LOE - L. Osnes-Erie, RT - R. Ternullo, JW - J. Williamson, WW - W. Williamson.

#### SIGHTING LOCATION CHART

Locations of sightings are marked on the chart on the following page. Symbols used on the chart correspond to the symbols appearing in the TABLE OF SIGHTINGS. An asterisk (\*) in the table above indicates a non-plottable point. Isobaths (contour lines of ocean depth) are in meters. ■

# CHART OF MARINE MAMMAL SIGHTINGS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 08/25/93



## CONSERVATION COMMENTARY

By Jim Willoughby, Conservation Chairman

### ACS Wants Jet Skis Regulated in our Sanctuary

A National Marine Sanctuary means a lot of different things to different people. In the case of our own Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, one of its major goals in establishing such a resource is (quoting from the sanctuary management plan) "to facilitate, to the extent compatible with the primary objective of resource protection, multiple use of these marine areas not prohibited pursuant to other authorities." Here lies an emerging dilemma. Yes, the interaction of thrillcraft, specifically jet skis, has come headlong into conflict with conservation groups and their purpose of protecting their interests in this multiple use sanctuary. Before commenting further on this topic, I think one must be aware of other uses, especially recreational, that are in conflict with conservationists' expectations. But to each his own. However, when the action of one particular industry encroaches upon the ecological system and its marine life, or specifically curtails the enjoyment of others and their recreational pursuits in the sanctuary, then I believe we can legitimately raise our voices in protest.

Perhaps we should define what jet skis are all about. According to "Save Our Shores", there are two types of thrillcraft that we are concerned with operating within the sanctuary. First there is a cruising model like the Kawasaki Jet Ski TS, which has static stability and sits upright in the water when not moving, making it easier for a spilled rider to rebound. Another Kawasaki Jet Ski, 650 SX, is a single-rider craft in which the operator kneels or stands. This model is designed for trick riding, wave jumping, sharp turns and low-radius cycling. These jet skis can be difficult for inexperienced riders to mount

and get underway because, like motorcycles, they gain stability from forward motion. This requires even experienced riders to operate at speeds of at least 12-18 miles per hour. These performance models depend on rider response to maintain stability after hitting a wave or wake. This factor, combined with lack of control at low speeds, means that novice riders may never be able to gain initial control.

Why are we concerned about the unregulated use of these crafts within the sanctuary? NOAA early on recognized that these craft can pose a serious threat to the resources of the Monterey Bay area. Irresponsible use can mean potential collisions with inshore marine mammals and birds. There can be injury to kelp beds and disturbances to marine organisms near and on the surface at large distances from the craft due to noise and exhaust of the craft. NOAA, in its summer of 1992 hearings on establishing the sanctuary, received overwhelming public comment to protect or restrict the craft in particular zones where there is evidence of threats to the resource especially where there might be injury to otters or evidence of threats to persons engaged in other uses of the marine environment, such as divers, surfers, windsurfers and kayakers.

Four zones were established for thrillcraft use. They are Pillar Point Zone, Santa Cruz Zone, Moss Landing Zone and Monterey Zone. These four zones and their access routes were chosen for the following reasons: First, to protect kelp beds, otters and other marine life. Second, to protect other uses of the marine environment. Third, to provide access to and encompass areas of traditional use by watercraft operators.

Recently a petition was drawn up and circulated by the Personal Watercraft Association, a group of manufacturers of jet skis. It is my understanding that the personal watercraft industry includes manufacturers like Kawasaki, U.S.A., Yamaha, U.S.A., Arctco, Wet Jet International and Surf Jet International. Their purpose was to lift the restrictions on thrillcraft within the sanctuary. According to the Center for Marine Conservation (CMC), last July this conglomerate filed a lawsuit against NOAA because they want this agency to repeal the regulation which restricts jet skis to four specific areas in the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. CMC, ACS, "Save Our Shores" and many other marine oriented organizations believe that the present regulations are justified and to put it succinctly, in order to maintain the integrity of the sanctuary, these organizations feel that it is important that the regulations not be repealed.

CMC, a national marine protective organization, has taken the leadership and asked other organizations to support their plan containing the following conditions (taken from a letter dated 7/27/93 from Barbara Miller of CMC):

1. NOAA can adopt proactive regulations to control activities that pose potential threats to sanctuary resources and need not wait until those impacts occur.
2. Sanctuaries are special places and the regulation of jet skis is consistent with sanctuary purposes.
3. Jet skis are being reasonably confined to areas traditionally used by jet skiers and are prohibited in many remote areas where use would be unsafe.

In other areas, use of jet skis must be regulated to protect

species and habitat and to prevent recreational conflicts.

4. Jet skis are regulated in wildlife refuges and are being considered in the Florida Keys Sanctuary. Thus NOAA's regulations in Monterey Bay are not unique or arbitrary.
5. During the designation process for the Monterey Bay Sanctuary, oral and written comments from the public were overwhelmingly in favor of regulating or banning jet skis.

As we all know, the cost of defending oneself from a large conglomerate like the Personal Watercraft Association requires financial resources, especially donations from grassroots sources. CMC is estimating the initial cost will be \$3000 to get a brief written and their budget allows only \$2000 for this purpose. If any of our local members or supporters of ACS would like to make a contribution to defend the integrity of the Sanctuary from jet skis, it would be greatly appreciated and prudently used. Please send your check made out to the Center for Marine Conservation, noting it will be used solely for the purpose of defense of thrillcraft regulations in Monterey Bay. Our President, Diane Glim, will provide a clearing house for such donations. Her address is 970 Syida Drive, Pacific Grove, 93950.

UPDATE: As this article was being written, a U.S. District Court did the unexpected. A ruling that shocked most marine conservationists voided the restrictions on jet skis which NOAA had imposed within Sanctuary boundaries. This was the result of actions by the personal water craft industry mentioned above. I suspect that we have lost only the first round and, to quote an American patriot, "We have only just begun to fight." ■



## HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE AUGUST 5 BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

### **Treasurer's report:**

- Income was \$1,079; expenses were \$3,431 (January-July, 1993).
- We have a checkbook balance of \$3,841, but we must beware of spending more than we are earning.
- We are still receiving no dues funds from ACS National.
- We expect a profit from the August whalewatching trip, and we have outstanding pledges from the Randy Puckett Art Show.

### **Membership report:**

- Our Chapter currently has 208 members.

### **Beachwatch report:**

- Beachwatch is examining its role and planning for the future.
- Of the many groups involved in rescue activities, Beachwatch is the only one that watches animals on the beach.
- In 1994, Beachwatch hopes to expand its training, print a new marine mammal flyer, provide a dolphin float for rescue, and strengthen its relationship with other agencies.
- A fund-raising activity is being considered.

### **ACS National:**

- ACS National is moving along as an all-volunteer organization. Questionnaires were sent to the chapters for local input.
- The National Board will meet October 9-10. Diane Glim is our representative. A Special Board Meeting is scheduled for October 5 to discuss our Chapter's participation.
- ACS National and our Chapter have written the Dept. of Commerce requesting sanctions against Norway for resuming whaling.

### **Jet ski regulations within the Sanctuary:**

- Our Chapter joined the Center for Marine Conservation in filing an amicus brief to support the jet ski restrictions, in response to a lawsuit against NOAA, seeking a repeal. (See related story on pages 6-7.)

### **Nominations for Chapter Officers and Board for 1994:**

- A Nominating Committee was appointed: Sheila Baldrige; Jo Guerrero; and Marian LaRosa. They will announce a slate of candidates at the October Chapter Meeting. Suggestions from our members are requested and welcome.

### **Upcoming special events planned:**

- Plans were discussed and volunteers assigned for:
  - August 21, Marine Mammal Cruise;
  - September 12, Sanctuary Birthday Celebration;
  - October 2, Coastal Cleanup Day;
  - October 10, Long Marine Laboratory Open House.

### **Requests for grant proposals for 1994 research grants:**

- Alan and Sheila Baldrige will send out the requests on October 1. Submissions should be received by November 15.

### **Schedule for November/December Chapter Meeting:**

- The November/December Chapter Meeting will be Thurs., December 2. ■

- Anne Bloxom

## MONTEREY BAY NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY ANNIVERSARY

The first anniversary of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary was marked by a conference on Friday, September 10 and a celebration on Sunday, September 12.

The conference featured speakers discussing the history of the sanctuary, the present status, and future plans. Speakers included the sanctuary manager, Cmdr. Terry Jackson, who will be the featured speaker at the ACS meeting September 30. (See story on page 1.) Awards were presented to several organizations and individuals, including ACS board member and scientific advisor Alan Baldrige.

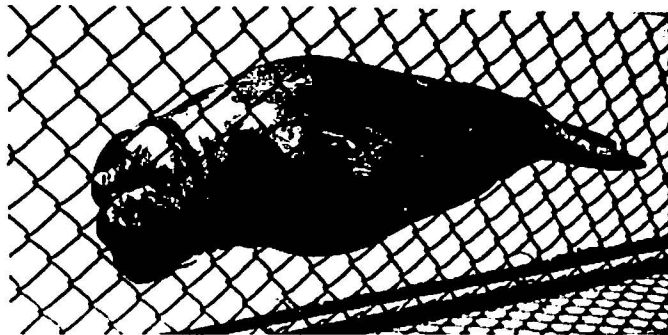
The combined sanctuary birthday celebration and Coastal Awareness Day on September 12 featured an environmental fair with hands-on activities for families. Our ACS chapter was among more than forty organizations participating in the environmental fair at Shoreline Park (near the Coast Guard pier). The Tallship Californian was open for tours, and entertainment included music provided by several local groups.

The conference was sponsored by the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments, the California Coastal Commission, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association, Center for Marine Conservation. Sponsors of the birthday celebration and coastal awareness day were the U.S. Coast Guard, City of Monterey, NOAA, the Monterey Bay Aquarium, the Nautical Heritage Society and the Center for Marine Conservation. Corporate sponsors were the Monterey County Herald, KSBW and K WAV.

### CAN YOU NAME THAT TUNE?

What do ancient mariners and current movie fans share in common? Apparently, neither can identify the sound of the elephant seal. Mariners thought they were hearing Sirens singing on the rocks. Fans of the movie "Jurassic Park" thought they were hearing the mother triceratops. The vocalizations on the movie's sound track were actually produced by orphaned elephant seal pups recovering at the California Marine Mammal Center. ■

- Anne Bloxom



Elephant seal pup at Marine Mammal Center

### ☺ THANK YOU FOR DONATIONS ☺

The Monterey Bay Chapter of ACS would like to thank

■ Randy and Gail Puckett,  
for their generosity in allowing half the purchase price of all items sold at their October '92 Open Studio to be donated to the Monterey Bay Chapter of ACS, and in accepting 10% of the purchase price of Randy's art works in the form of a contribution to a conservation organization of the collector's choice;

■ Mr. & Mrs. Jerry Fontenot and Edward & Danelle Hickling,  
for their contributions to ACS associated with their art work purchases at the Open Studio;

■ Elizabeth Gonda,  
for her recent art work purchase and associated contribution to our chapter (10% of the purchase price).

## U.S. NAVY AIDS WHALE RESEARCH

"Whales '93" is a new program through which the U. S. Navy will release vast, previously inaccessible data collected by an undersea surveillance system designed for submarine detection. For the past 40 years, the Navy has had a network of underwater acoustic sensors and shore-based listening posts dedicated to detecting enemy submarines. The program director boasts, "If something makes noise in the water, we can hear it." In signal processing facilities, trackers can watch and analyze spectrograms, which are visual depictions of the acoustic signals. Previously, the Navy has been interested in whales only when they detracted from the ability to detect submarines, and civilian scientists were called in only to help sort out whale calls from submarine sounds. Military secrecy prevented scientists from publishing what they learned. Now, in a peacetime bonanza, the Navy allows nonmilitary researchers to visit a signal processing center to study data.

Christopher Clark, a Cornell University bioacoustics researcher, was granted first access to this store of information. Clark considers this "the single most important breakthrough in whale studies ever...You can hear the entire ocean." By deciphering this information, researchers will learn about whale migration patterns, schooling behavior, and communication. Clark hopes to learn where whales are concentrated and how many individuals there are, as well as specifics about their lives such as the role vocalizations play in navigating, finding food, and communicating. Clark presented his earliest findings at a meeting of the Animal Behavior Society in July, including evidence that whales, like dolphins, use their vocalizations as sonar to form acoustic images of

their ocean environment for navigation and feeding.

William Watkins, a researcher at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, has more modest expectations from Whales '93. Noting that not all whale behavior can be discerned from acoustic emissions and not all whale sounds are in the low-frequency range being measured, he does feel the data will give "the potential for basin-scale biology, so that you can know where a large population is, not just one animal on the side of your ship". Watkins believes the data will enable researchers to track whale populations over large areas, though he is not convinced that individual discrimination is possible.

Christopher Clark and George Gagnon, his Navy colleague, have learned to acoustically distinguish five whale species. Gagnon claims to be able to pick out individual whales based on the precise shape and timing of their calls, and says he tracked a blue whale for 43 days as it covered 1,450 miles circling Bermuda.

Data are now giving concrete support to previous hypotheses. The belief that only some members of a migratory whale species take part in a particular migration was substantiated by finback whale behavior near Iceland. Evidence that whales communicate over large stretches of ocean was found when a simulated finback whale vocalization could be detected 1,000 miles away. The Navy intends to extend Whales '93 into the coming years. Both researchers and whales should benefit. ■

- Anne Bloxom

Information source: Science 30 July 1993



Finback or Fin Whale (Balaenoptera physalus)

## AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER 1993 BOARD MEMBERS

President:	Diane Glim 970 Syida Drive, PG	646-8743
Vice President:	Jo Guerrero P.O. Box 1164, Cas	633-2956
Recording Secretary:	Anne Bloxom 25040 Pine Hills Drive, C	625-1281
Treasurer:	Jack Starr 647 Grace Street, M	375-1293
Membership Secretary:	Merilyn Georgevich 7 Maiden Court, S	394-0514
Past President:	Jim Willoughby 1241 Shell Ave, PG	372-0123
Program Chairperson:	Alan Baldrige 1132 Seaview Ave, PG	372-3809
Program Committee:	Sheila Baldrige 1132 Seaview Ave, PG	372-3809
Newsletter Editor:	Evelyn Hesse 647 Grace Street, M	375-1293
Newsletter Mailing:	Marian LaRosa P.O. Box 105, M 93942	375-2221
Beachwatch Coordinator:	Esta Lee Albright 200 Dunecrest, #2, M	375-1658
Publicity Chairperson:	Jo Guerrero P.O. Box 1164, Cas	633-2956
Member at Large:	Mary Rodriguez 12 Castro Rd, M	375-5931

### Scientific Advisory Committee

Alan Baldrige	1132 Seaview Ave, PG	372-3809
Jerry Loomis	Route 1, Box 62, C	625-2120
Steven Webster	210 Asilomar Ave, PG	373-7676(home), 647-4864 (work)
Tom Williams	23810 Fairfield Pl, C	375-5570
Jud Vandevere	93 Via Ventura, M	372-6001

C=Carmel (93923), Cas=Castroville (95012), M=Monterey (93940),  
PB=Pebble Beach (93953), PG=Pacific Grove (93950), S=Seaside (93955)



### SOUNDINGS

The September 1993 SOUNDINGS was edited and produced by Evelyn Hesse and mailed by Marian and Frank LaRosa. Contributors were Alan Baldrige, Anne Bloxom, Evelyn Hesse, Richard Ternullo, and Jim Willoughby. Photos on page 1 by Jack Starr. Illustrations on pages 10 and 11 by Richard Ellis.



Baird's Beaked Whale (Berardius bairdii)

### MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

The objectives of the American Cetacean Society include engaging in educational, conservational and scientific pursuits for the purpose of expanding scientific knowledge of whales, dolphins, porpoises and related creatures. The Monterey Bay Chapter meets at 7:30 p.m. on the last Thursday of each month, at Hopkins Marine Station. Meetings and activities feature cetacea and various aspects of the marine environment. For additional information concerning ACS membership, contact Merilyn Georgevich, 394-0514.

#### AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Type of Membership, Annual Dues:

<input type="checkbox"/> Patron, \$500	<input type="checkbox"/> Active, \$ 35
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing, \$250	<input type="checkbox"/> Family, \$ 45
<input type="checkbox"/> Supporting, \$ 75	<input type="checkbox"/> Foreign, \$ 45
	<input type="checkbox"/> Student, \$ 25

Name

Address

City  State  Zip

Chapter # 24 (Monterey)

Check ☐ Master Card ☐ Visa ☐

Credit Card #  Exp. Date

Signature

Return to: Membership Secretary, ACS Monterey Bay  
Chapter, 7 Maiden Court, Seaside, CA 93955

### AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY



MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER  
P.O. BOX HE  
PACIFIC GROVE, CA 93950

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# SOUNDINGS

MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER  
AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY  
OCTOBER 1993

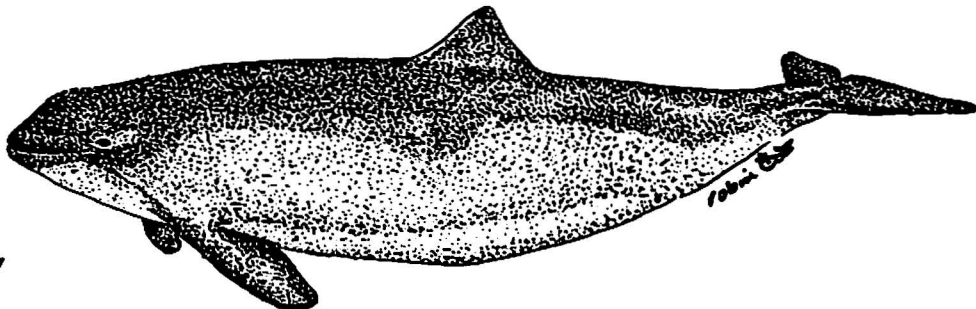
\*\*\*\*\*  
\* OCTOBER 1993 MEETING \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

DATE/TIME:  
Thursday, October 28,  
7:30 p.m.

PLACE:  
Lecture Hall,  
Monterey Boat Works,  
Hopkins Marine Station,  
Pacific Grove

SPEAKER:  
Kim Raum-Suryan  
Moss Landing Marine Laboratories

TOPIC: HARBOR PORPOISE OF THE NORTHERN SAN JUAN ISLANDS:  
THEIR NATURAL HISTORY



Harbor Porpoise are the smallest of North American cetaceans. They are boat-shy and difficult to study and are a challenge to the would-be researcher. They occur from central California (including Monterey Bay) north to Alaska. The sheltered "inland" waters of the Pacific Northwest, where they are resident, have always been a center of abundance. Their decline there, as in many areas of their range, is of great concern.

Our speaker, who has chosen to work on this species for her Master's Thesis, will present her findings from two field seasons among the Northern San Juan Islands of Washington State. She studied primarily their distribution and habitat utilization, with a secondary focus on behavior and population studies. From June to August 1991 and from June to October 1992 she worked in the waters surrounding Orcas Island. She will review what is known of their biology there and the possible reasons for their decline. She will compare, where possible, their natural history here in Monterey Bay.

Kim's research was supported by: Washington Department of Wildlife; National Marine Mammal Laboratory (Seattle); Myers Oceanographic and Marine Biology Trust (Pebble beach); Lerner-Grey Fund (American Museum of Natural History); Save the Whales Inc. (Venice, CA) and The Whale Museum (Friday Harbor).

Please join us for a view of field research carried out amid the beautiful San Juan Islands. The program will be illustrated with slides.

**Note:** The November/December ACS meeting will take place on December 2 (the first Thursday in December). There will be no meeting in November.

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OCT 15 1993



## REPORT OF AN ORCA ATTACK ON A DALL'S PORPOISE IN MONTEREY BAY

by Carol A. Keiper, Richard Ternullo, and Nancy Black

Although killer whales are known predators of marine mammals, evidence of the kills is rarely observed. While on board the Pt. Sur Clipper, participants in an ongoing research project on whales and dolphins, conducted by Oceanic Society Expeditions, observed killer whales feeding on a Dall's porpoise. At 1:27 p.m. on September 6, a large splash was observed. This was followed by two Dall's porpoises traveling southeast at approximately 20 knots, 6 miles from Moss Landing at latitude 36°46'24" N, longitude 121°57'88" W.

This initial observation was followed by a direct sighting of three female-type orcas and one calf (probably less than one year old, since the eye patch was orange) seen synchronously at the surface. The whales then changed direction frequently and dove repeatedly in the same location, exhibiting many fluke-up dives, just ten meters from the vessel. Within minutes, a 22 cm square chunk of porpoise flesh, skin and blubber was seen floating on the surface. This was retrieved and examined and it was noted that the porpoise was a male. The piece was from the posterior portion of the abdomen and contained the genital slit and associated reproductive organs, including parts of intestines. Tooth-rake marks and bite marks could also be seen.

This feeding episode was typical of killer whales; no blood was visible at the surface, and the killer whales were diving repeatedly in the same location, which indicates that they were feeding deep enough for the blood to dissipate before it became visible from the surface. At one point a female was observed holding a piece of porpoise flesh in its mouth and the calf was seen feeding on this piece as the female held it. This would seem to indicate that the calf was consuming solid food while

still nursing. No other parts of porpoise were observed after the initial sighting of flesh.

The female-types breached twice and the female and calf, on several occasions, swam in tandem, in close association, in echelon formation, right next to and under the vessel. They turned on their sides and were able to look up at all the research project participants on the vessel. At one time they came to the stern and just hung there for about ten seconds. One of the larger female-types was also seen spyhopping frequently.

During the entire observation, approximately 50 birds (including Western gulls, Heermann's gulls, sooty shearwaters and pink-footed shearwaters) were seen swarming over the whales and periodically would swoop down to retrieve scraps of porpoise tissue particles from the surface. The whales were still feeding when we left at 2:55 p.m.

Also, on September 29 we observed five killer whales, including two males, two female-types and a calf, kill and feed on an unidentified type of pinniped (only flesh was observed) six miles west of Cypress Point. These two males were also involved in the attack and kill of a gray whale calf off Moss Landing in April 1992. ■



Killer whales spyhopping

# MONTEREY BAY AREA MARINE MAMMAL SIGHTINGS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 09/25/93

Compiled by Richard Ternullo

This month's sightings were very boring compared to last month, until four very exceptional observations were made: 1) Guadalupe fur seal, 2) the killing and eating of a Dall's porpoise by killer whales, 3) a prolonged encounter (three surfacings) with 15-18 Baird's beaked whales, and 4) sperm whales and Cuvier's beaked whales. For a future SOUNDINGS, Alan Baldrige will write an article about the Guadalupe fur seal. The attack, kill, and presumed consumption of the Dall's porpoise is described in the article on page 2.

After one of the most spectacular baleen whale events of recent years, sightings quickly fell off as the humpback and blue whales moved north off the Farallon Islands. Now baleen whales in Monterey Bay are almost non-existent, with an occasional humpback whale sighting. Minke whales are still observable from shore at vista points south of Pt. Lobos to Pt. Sur.

Dolphin activity has increased as about 2000-5000 common dolphin have moved into our area from the south. This estimate may be suspect, as visibility and reduced observer effort make a reliable evaluation difficult.

Sea surface temperatures are still above normal, but the strong fronts and oceanographic features that attracted so many seabirds and whales have all dissipated. By the end of this reporting period our bay is unusually quiet.

## TABLE OF SIGHTINGS

### CETACEANS:

Ref	Ani- #	mals	Location	Obs	Date	SPERM WHALE AND CUVIER'S BEAKED WHALE:
						[15] 6-7, 50 mi W Partington Pt WW 9/16
HUMPBACK WHALES:						BLUE WHALES:
[1]	2	*	3 mi W Moss Landing	TJ	8/26	[16] 2 .5 mi N Pt. Pinos CA 8/28
[2]	1		2 mi W Cypress Pt.	OSE	8/27	[17] 6 20 mi SW Cypress Pt. HN 9/04
[3]	3		3.5 mi SW Cypress Pt.	SHJ	8/28	BAIRD'S BEAKED WHALES:
[4]	2		Near "B" buoy	LO	8/28	[18] 15-18 4 mi W Cypress Pt. HN 9/24
[5]	4-5		5 mi W Seal Rock	LO	9/03	MINKE WHALES:
[6]	2		Seal Rk/Cypress Pt.	WW	9/06	There are more than 10 sightings of multiple Minke whales. These sightings are nearshore, most notably from Pt. Lobos south to Pt. Sur. Try any headland such as Hurricane Pt. or Rocky Pt. Don't look too far seaward, but concentrate within about 1 or 2 miles of the shore.
[7]	2		3 mi W Moss Landing	OSE	9/16	COMMON DOLPHIN:
After breaching about 10 meters from the boat, one of these whales now holds the record for making Diane Glim jump nearly out of her shoes yelling "OOOOO!!"						There are 13 sightings of common dolphin of 10-2000+ individuals. Most sightings are around Carmel Bay. Four are of the short-snouted form, found mostly offshore.
[8]	1		2.5 mi S Santa Cruz	SHJ	9/11	
[9]	3		2.5 mi S Santa Cruz	SHJ	9/12	
[10]	1		1 mi SW Moss Landing	TJ	9/12	
[11]	1		1 mi SW Moss Landing	TJ	9/13	
[12]	2		Near Davenport	JK	9/13	
[13]	1		Mendocino County	?	9/13	
[14]	2		2 mi W Salinas River	RC	9/22	

**PACIFIC WHITE-SIDED DOLPHIN:**

- [19] 6 4 mi W Cypress Pt. RT 8/25  
 [20] 50 3 mi W Cypress Pt. OSE 8/27  
 This sighting included 250 common dolphin and 450 Northern right whale dolphin.  
 [21] 6 4 mi W Pt. Pinos OSE 9/07

**RISSE'S DOLPHIN:**

- [22] 15-20 3 mi W Pt. Joe SHJ 8/29  
 [23] 15-20 1 mi W Cypress Pt. OSE 9/08  
 [24] 15-20 2 mi S Cypress Pt. OSE 9/13  
 [25] 8 12 mi WSW Cypress Pt. OSE 9/14  
 [26] 30 .5 mi N Lover's Pt. WW 9/14  
 [27] 500 2.5 mi SW Cypress Pt. OSE 9/16  
 This group contained 100 Northern right whale dolphin.  
 [28] 20-30 27 mi W Pt. Pinos SHJ 9/18  
 This group contained 30-40 Northern right whale dolphin.  
 [29] 25-30 6 mi W Pt. Pinos SLVH 9/22

**BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN:**

- [30] 40-50 Pajaro Dunes AB 9/16

**KILLER WHALE:**

- [31] 5-6 2.5 mi W Pt. Lobos DL 8/25  
 [32] 5 4.5 mi W Pt. Sur MR 8/27  
 [33] 5 7 mi WSW Santa Cruz GS 8/28  
 [34] 4 7 mi W Moss Landing SHJ 9/03  
 [35] 4 8 mi SW Moss Landing DL 9/06  
 Eventually killed and ate one male Dall's porpoise.

**DALL'S PORPOISE:**

There are 35 sightings of Dall's porpoise, all in the usual areas near canyon edges: off Moss Landing, Cypress Pt., Carmel Bay, and along the outer coast to Pt. Sur.

**HARBOR PORPOISE:**

- [36] 4 1 mi W Fort Ord OSE 8/26  
 [37] 2 1.5 mi W Marina Bch OSE 9/09  
 [38] 1 1 mi W Marina Beach OSE 9/10  
 [39] 2-4 2 mi W Soldier's Clb OSE 9/16  
 [40] 100 Pajaro Dunes AB 9/16  
 [41] 3 3 mi SW Moss Landing SHJ 9/19

**TURTLES****LEATHERBACK SEA TURTLE:**

- [42] 1 Santa Maria R. JD 8/25  
 A dead stranding.  
 [43] 1 .25 mi N Pt. Pinos CA 8/28

**PINNIPEDS****GUADALUPE FUR SEAL:**

- [44] 1 Pt. Pinos to Wharf#2 m. 9/11-  
 obs 9/23

**NORTHERN FUR SEAL:**

There are six sightings of single Northern fur seals in the deeper canyons.

**NORTHERN ELEPHANT SEAL:**

There are ten sightings of single Northern elephant seals distributed in the deeper waters of the Monterey and Carmel canyons.

**CALIFORNIA SEA LION:**

About 500-800 on the Monterey breakwater. After consultations with A. Baldrige as to the best time to repair the breakwater with the least disturbance to the sea lions (June, July, August), the work is being done when numbers are at a peak.

**HARBOR SEAL:**

Still seen on nearly any rocky shore from Monterey Harbor to Pt. Lobos.

**FISSIPEDS****SOUTHERN (CALIFORNIA) SEA OTTER:**

Found anywhere harbor seals can be found.

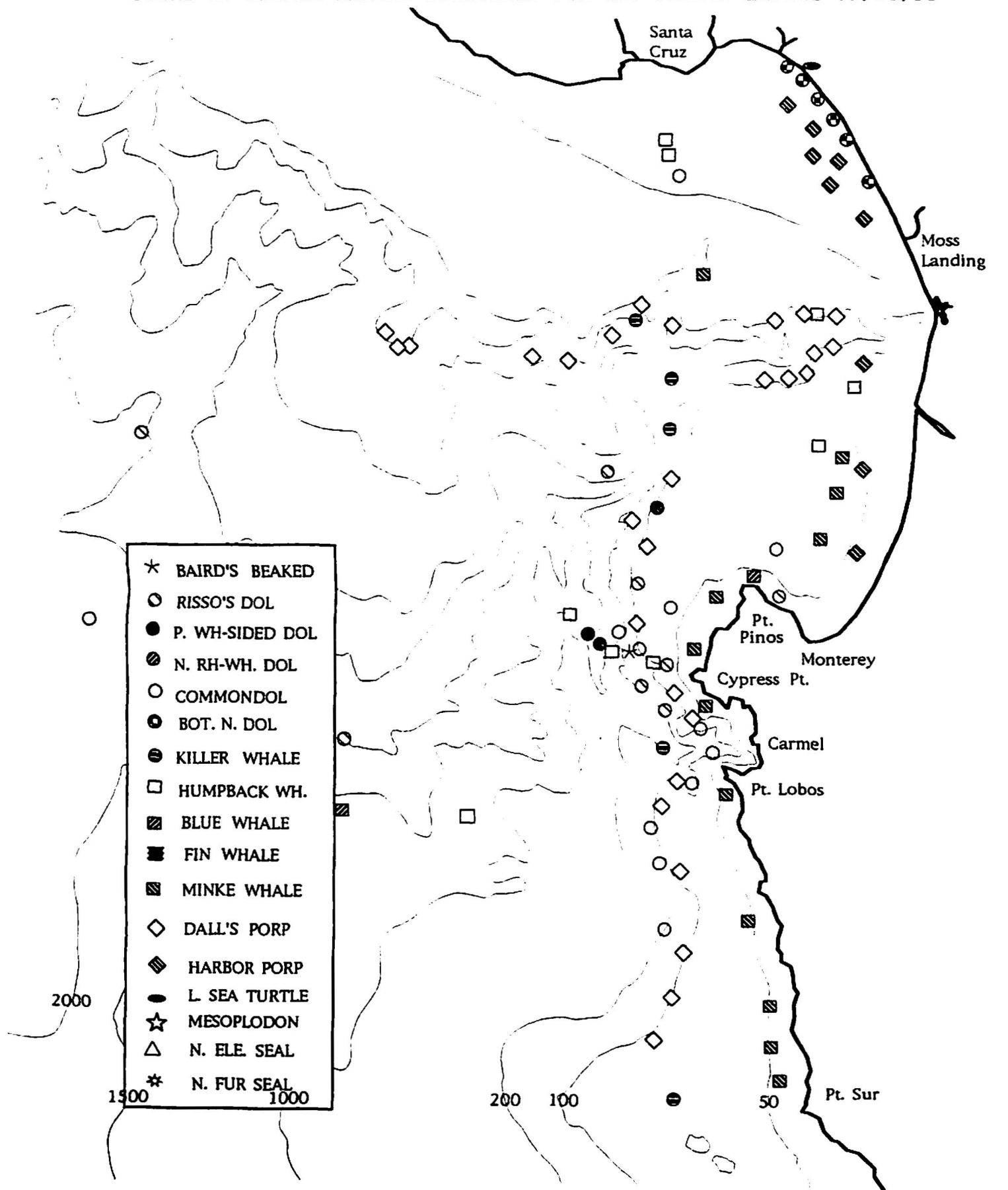
**OBSERVERS:**

CA - C. Arcoleo, AB - A. Baldrige, RC - R. Consani, JD - J. Danzenbaker, TJ - T. Jones, JK - J. Klusmire, DL - D. Lemon, HN - H. Neece, LO - Leon Oliver, MR - M. Ricketts, GS - G. Smith, RT - R. Ternullo, WW - W. Williamson, OSE - Oceanic Society Expeditions, SHJ - Shearwater Journeys, SLVH - San Lorenzo Valley High School.

**SIGHTING LOCATION CHART**

Locations of sightings are marked on the chart on the following page. An asterisk (\*) in the table above indicates a non-plottable point. Isobaths (contour lines of ocean depth) are in meters. ■

# CHART OF MARINE MAMMAL SIGHTINGS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 09/25/93



## CONSERVATION COMMENTARY

By Jim Willoughby, Conservation Chairman

### A NEW LOOK

The concerns I have outlined in this commentary not only address sports fishing, but equally important, marine conservation. In years past, 1940's and 50's, I remember my father and I could venture out to Point Pinos in a small boat and during a morning's fishing could catch a variety of medium to large rockfish and lingcod. There were no limits in those days, only the spirit of conservation not to catch more than you could use. Often on the way back we would top off our morning's catch by stopping at the bell buoy in front of Hopkins Marine Station for a try at sanddabs or possibly an elusive California halibut. Here the sandy bottom was literally covered with flatfish, and every time you would reel up there would be two or three on a line.

Last week my son-in-law and I took my small 15-foot boat out to do exactly the same thing my father and I did forty years ago. We fished the same spots and after four hours of fishing we caught only two rockfish which were under 10 inches, and just over one dozen extremely small sanddabs at the bell buoy. This was not an isolated incident, for I have noticed a significant decline in numbers of fish caught over the last twenty years.

Why has the fish population, especially rockfish, declined so drastically? Because of poor fisherman's luck? I think not. It is my belief that a host of problems have contributed to this decline.

Without supporting data, one might conclude that there have been poor conservation and management practices by the state, and possibly the federal government, in protecting certain native

fish stocks that occur in our coastal waters (salmon and steelhead excluded). Overfished areas have never been temporarily closed and allowed to recover. Certainly, there has been a lack of funds available for the California Department of Fish and Game to adequately study the biology and spawning behavior of these native species in order to insure a maximum sustainable yield for sport as well as commercial purposes. Furthermore, until recently with Prop. 132 (restricting near-shore use of gillnets), there has been a dearth of legislation to protect inshore fishing waters from a devastating gillnet industry. At the risk of someone taking umbrage, it is possible that there has been unrelenting party boat fishing over the years with the benefits of increased technology that have put long-term pressures on spawning habitats and foraging niches of many of the 57 varieties of rockfish. In some cases, catch limits have been scantily applied or enforced in an era of declining catches.

Questions might also be raised about changes in oceanographic conditions like the effects of El Nino, which may have upset the balance of the zooplankton and phytoplankton levels and could have a direct effect on the ocean's food chain. Obviously, there is not much we can do about this, except that it needs further study in order to explore the effects of such a phenomenon on local species of fish.

Lastly, a most important effect is the local proliferation of sea lions, which are obviously more numerous than they were thirty to forty years ago. Regardless of our humanitarian instincts, the numbers of sea lions that can be supported by the resources of the bay are



not unlimited. These animals require many thousands of pounds of fish to sustain their large populations. Problems with sea lions extend from San Diego to Seattle with every conceivable deterrent being tried from fertilization drug control to translocation, all unsatisfactory solutions thus far. Sea lions are not a laughing matter. No indeed, for at the end of this month, Congress is considering a revision of the Marine Mammal Protection Act and much of the discussion will center around seals and sea lions and their effect on the fishing industry. Whatever the outcome of this legislation (H.R. 2760), all marine mammals must be afforded full protection under the law.

I believe this whole issue of conservation within the Monterey Bay needs to have a new look especially with some emphasis on the status of local native fish. Surely we can say in hindsight that there was a lack of conservation

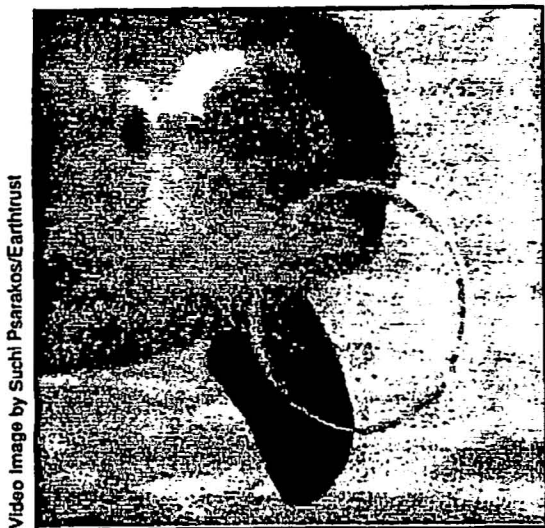
with the sardine fishery during the last fifty years. Yes, there might have been spawning temperature changes that affected this fish stock, but let's face it, you cannot take yields of thousands of tons from a coastal fish population every year without putting something back into the resource and still have a viable industry.

With the new sanctuary coming on line, NOAA and local marine scientists need to consider a balance of all life forms in Monterey Bay. Hopefully, with wise planning, we can protect and restore life forms nearly to their former levels of abundance, and still provide maximum public use of the resource.

Yes, perhaps forty years from now my grandson or great grandson and others will enjoy the thrill of catching a few rockfish on a hook and line, that is, if there are any left. ■

### THOSE AMAZING DOLPHINS!

Two baby dolphins have been entertaining and stimulating themselves and those who study them at the Project Delphis lab. A dolphin flips her head quickly, and an undulating silver ring appears in front of her. This two-foot wide, donut-shaped bubble stands erect in the water, rather than rising to the surface. The dolphin explores its creation from many angles, using its vision and sonar, then quickly pulls a smaller silver donut from the original ring, which collapses into tiny, rising bubbles. She swims about 20 feet with the smaller ring riding a few inches in front of her rostrum, stops to regard the phenomenon once more, then bites it. The ring shatters into tiny bubbles, which vanish at the surface. A few moments later, she creates another large ring or perhaps a silver helix spiraling up to 20 feet long and begins the process again.



Video Image by Suchi Psarakos/Earthtrust



This is a rarely seen behavior, reported only once before in a group of dolphins at Marine World. Ken Marten, principal scientist of Project Delphis, and Suchi Psarakos, his research assistant, have documented the behavior with video and photographs. Robert Wolff of Apple Computer's Advanced Design Group made a "QuickTime" movie of the ring-blowing for display on Mac computers. Film can't capture the rings' full beauty, but it does provide material for scientific examination.

The fluid dynamics class of Hans Ramm at Scripps Institute of Oceanography has studied the slow-motion film to decipher the physics behind the phenomenon. They concluded that the silver rings are air-core vortex rings that are created by invisible, spinning vortices in the water, generated from the tip of a dolphin's dorsal fin when it is moving rapidly and turning. "Being unstable without a boundary nearby, the vortex line tends to form into a more stable form such as a helix. When the dolphin breaks the line, the ends are drawn together into closed rings. Owing to the Bernoulli effect, the higher velocity fluid around the core of the vortex is at a lower pressure than the fluid circulating farther away. Air is injected into the rings via bubbles released from the dolphin's blowhole." The water vortex has sufficient energy to keep the bubbles from rising for a while. There seems to be a separate mechanism for creating the smaller rings, which a dolphin achieves with a flip of its head.

This fascinating behavior gives us a deeper appreciation of the level of control dolphins can exercise on their environment and of the minds that can detect and manipulate such subtle aspects of that environment. It also generates many questions beyond those of physical achievement. To have two babies performing such a rare feat suggests that one may have learned it from the other, through observation or direct teaching. The social situation also seems to affect ring-blowing. The rings were usually produced when the two babies were alone or in the presence of only one adult. When more than two adults were present, the behavior stopped completely. Clearly, we have learned that there is much to be discovered by simply watching dolphins.

Don White, Creator of Project Delphis and author of the article "Mystery of the Silver Rings", offers his belief that the rings are a form of art -- "the creation and observation of artifacts by a non-human mind, with no use other than entertainment and aesthetics". He notes, "This can, and will, be debated...but the beauty of the rings is beyond debate. As evidence mounts for 'self awareness' and other 'intelligent' qualities in dolphins, I think that it must cause us again to ask the questions: What are these creatures, that they spin silver lariats for the sheer joy of creation? And what sort of creatures are we, if we cannot appreciate and protect them?" ■ - Adapted by Anne Bloxom from "Mystery of the Silver Rings", by Don White, in Earthtrust Chronicles, Summer 1993.



Since its founding in 1976, Earthtrust has been working to protect endangered animals and habitats around the world. For more information about this organization, contact Earthtrust, 25 Kaneohe Bay Drive, Kailua, Hawaii 96735 (phone 808-254-2866, fax 808-254-6409).

## THANK YOU FOR HELP AT THE SANCTUARY BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Many thanks to the following people for helping at our mobile display unit during the Monterey Bay Marine Sanctuary First Birthday celebration on September 12: Esta Lee Albright, Evelyn and Bob Berman, Anne and Bruce Bloxom, Allegra Bukojemsky, Dawn Cope, Bernie Glim, Evelyn Hesse, Camille and John Holzheimer, Marian La Rosa, Jessica Merring, Debbie Ternullo and John Ware.

Dawn Cope generously donated Super-scoop the Pelican as a raffle item during the celebration. It was won by Mary Heller. Alan Baldridge kindly donated a signed copy of Gray Whales, which was won by Dorothy Victoriano. Mary Dainton won a Cetacean Comparison Chart. Congratulations to the winners! ■ - Diane Glim



### 1994 ACS BOARD MEMBER NOMINEES NEEDED



We are looking for volunteers to run for several positions on the ACS Monterey Bay Chapter Board of Directors. Anyone interested in serving on the Board should contact Jo Guerrero at 633-2956. Names of nominees will be announced at the October meeting.

### AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER 1993 BOARD MEMBERS

President:	Diane Glim 970 Syida Drive, PG	646-8743
Vice President:	Jo Guerrero P.O. Box 1164, Cas	633-2956
Recording Secretary:	Anne Bloxom 25040 Pine Hills Drive, C	625-1281
Treasurer:	Jack Starr 647 Grace Street, M	375-1293
Membership Secretary:	Merilyn Georgevich 7 Maiden Court, S	394-0514
Past President:	Jim Willoughby 1241 Shell Ave, PG	372-0123
Program Chairperson:	Alan Baldridge 1132 Seaview Ave, PG	372-3809
Program Committee:	Sheila Baldridge 1132 Seaview Ave, PG	372-3809
Newsletter Editor:	Evelyn Hesse 647 Grace Street, M	375-1293
Newsletter Mailing:	Marian LaRosa P.O. Box 105, M 93942	375-2221
Beachwatch Coordinator:	Esta Lee Albright 200 Dunecrest, #2, M	375-1658
Publicity Chairperson:	Jo Guerrero P.O. Box 1164, Cas	633-2956
Member at Large:	Mary Rodriguez 12 Castro Rd, M	375-5931

#### Scientific Advisory Committee

Alan Baldridge	1132 Seaview Ave, PG	372-3809
Jerry Loomis	Route 1, Box 62, C	625-2120
Steven Webster	210 Asilomar Ave, PG	373-7676(home), 647-4864 (work)
Tom Williams	23810 Fairfield Pl, C	375-5570
Jud Vandever	93 Via Ventura, M	372-6001

C=Carmel (93923), Cas=Castroville (95012), M=Monterey (93940),  
PB=Pebble Beach (93953), PG=Pacific Grove (93950), S=Seaside (93955)



### SOUNDINGS



The October 1993 SOUNDINGS was edited and produced by Evelyn Hesse and mailed by Marian and Frank LaRosa. Contributors were Alan Baldridge, Nancy Black, Anne Bloxom, Carol A. Keiper, Richard Ternullo, and Jim Willoughby. Illustration on p. 1 by Robin Makowski. Photograph on p. 2 by K. C. Balcomb, video image on p. 7 by Suchi Psarakos of Earthtrust.



## MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

The objectives of the American Cetacean Society include engaging in educational, conservational and scientific pursuits for the purpose of expanding scientific knowledge of whales, dolphins, porpoises and related creatures. The Monterey Bay Chapter meets at 7:30 p.m. on the last Thursday of each month, at Hopkins Marine Station. Meetings and activities feature cetacea and various aspects of the marine environment. For additional information concerning ACS membership, contact Merilyn Georgevich, 394-0514.



## AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY



MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER  
P.O. BOX HE  
PACIFIC GROVE, CA 93950

Address correction requested

### AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

#### Type of Membership, Annual Dues:

<input type="checkbox"/> Patron, \$500	<input type="checkbox"/> Active, \$ 35
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing, \$250	<input type="checkbox"/> Family, \$ 45
<input type="checkbox"/> Supporting, \$ 75	<input type="checkbox"/> Foreign, \$ 45
	<input type="checkbox"/> Student, \$ 25

Name

Address

City  State  Zip

Chapter # 24 (Monterey)

Check ☐ Master Card ☐ Visa ☐

Credit Card #  Exp. Date

Signature

Return to: Membership Secretary, ACS Monterey Bay  
Chapter, 7 Maiden Court, Seaside, CA 93955

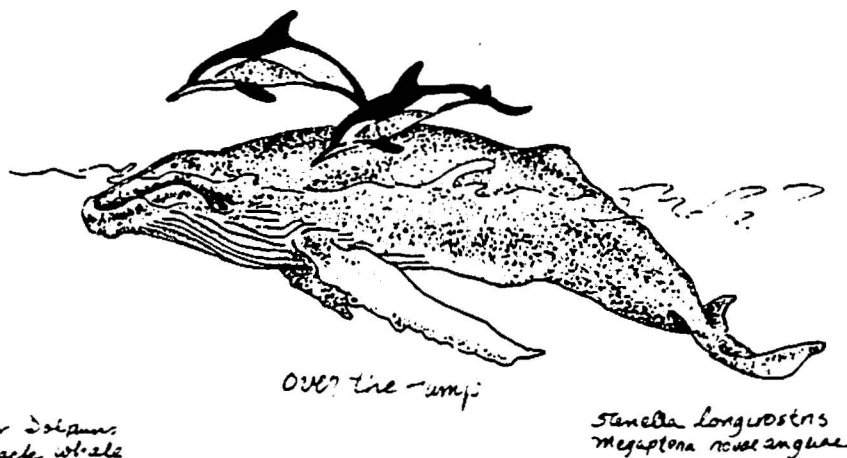
NonProfit Org.  
BULK RATE  
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Hopkins Marine Station Library  
Ocean View Blvd.  
Pacific Grove  
CA 93950

# SOUNDINGS

MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER  
AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY  
NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1993

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* DECEMBER 1993 MEETING \*  
\*\*\*\*\*



DATE/TIME: Thursday, December 2, 7:30 p.m.

PLACE: Lecture Hall, Monterey Boat Works, Hopkins Marine Station,  
Pacific Grove

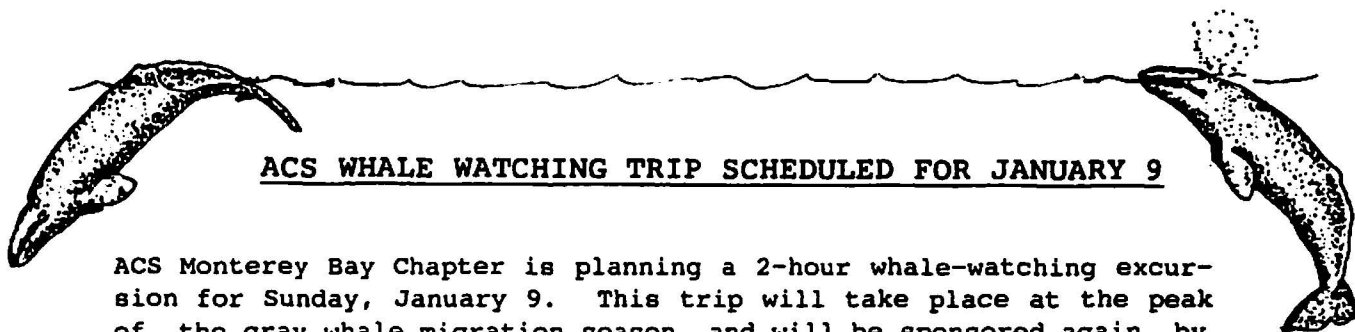
SPEAKER: Tom Norris, Moss Landing Marine Laboratories

TOPIC: HAWAII'S SINGING HUMPBACK WHALES AND MAN-MADE NOISE:  
LOW TECHNOLOGY AND HIGH TECHNOLOGY APPROACHES TO STUDYING  
THE EFFECTS OF MAN-MADE NOISE ON CETACEANS

Tom Norris has been studying the acoustic behavior of humpback whales for the last five years in Mexico and Kauai, Hawaii. His thesis project is a study of the effects of boat noise on humpback whale singing behavior. This work, which occurred primarily in waters of Kauai, was funded in part by grants from ACS Monterey (two field seasons) and ACS-LA (one field season). Tom is also working on a project funded by Scripps Institute of Oceanography (SIO) investigating the effects of low frequency sounds (used by SIO to study global warming by measuring ocean temperature) on humpback whales and other cetaceans in Hawaii. This research is currently being conducted by renowned bio-acoustician Dr. Chris Clark of Cornell University. Tom will discuss preliminary findings from his thesis research in Kauai, and introduce state-of-the-art research in marine mammal acoustics. His talk will address low technology approaches of the past (his thesis work), new technology and techniques which are currently under development in Hawaii and Monterey (SIO work), and the future of marine mammal acoustics science in the Monterey region. Slides of the garden island of Kauai and marine mammals will be presented along with recordings of humpback whale songs.

Note: There will be no ACS meeting in November.

NOV 18 1993



### ACS WHALE WATCHING TRIP SCHEDULED FOR JANUARY 9

ACS Monterey Bay Chapter is planning a 2-hour whale-watching excursion for Sunday, January 9. This trip will take place at the peak of the gray whale migration season, and will be sponsored again by Monterey Sport Fishing. Some of the area's top naturalists will be on board to provide background information on gray whales and other wildlife encountered on the cruise. All proceeds from the cruise will be donated to ACS chapter.

The two-hour cruise will depart at 7 a.m. from the Monterey Sport Fishing Center at the end of Old Fisherman's Wharf (wharf #1) in Monterey. Participants should arrive by 6:30 a.m. To make a reservation, send your check for \$15 per person to ACS, P.O. Box HE, Pacific Grove, CA, 93950. For additional details, call Debbie Ternullo at 373-4281 or Jo Guerrero at 633-2956. ■

### HOLIDAY GIFTS TO BE SOLD AT DECEMBER 2 ACS MEETING

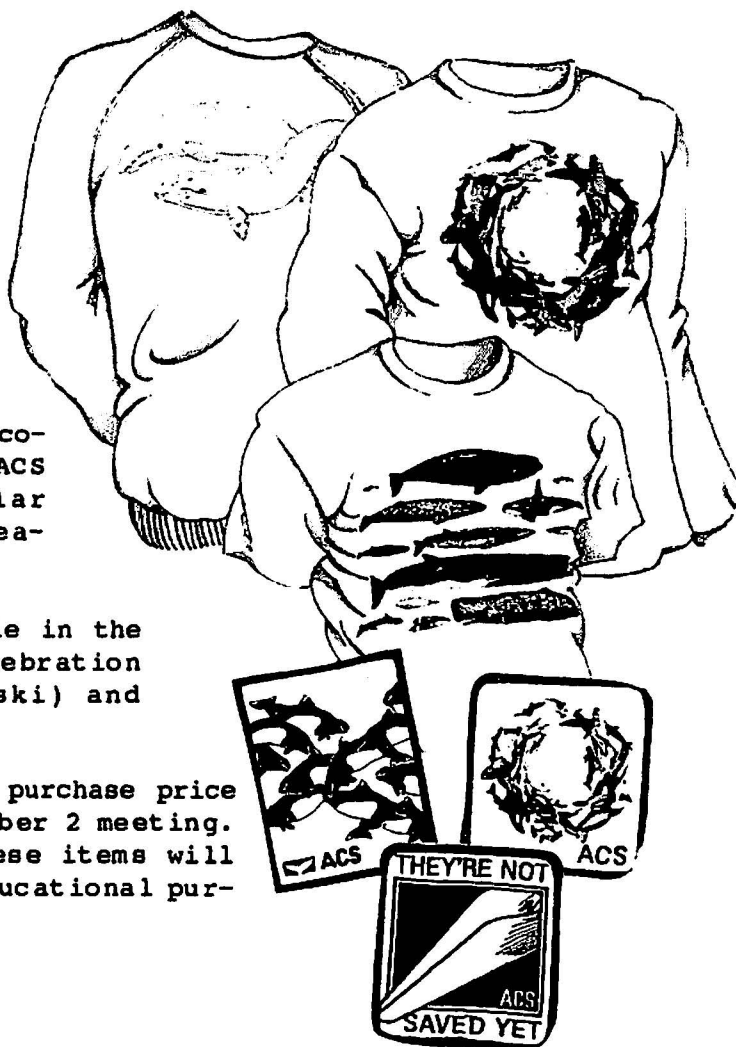
Want to avoid those last-minute holiday crowds? At the December 2 ACS meeting you'll have the opportunity to purchase a variety of marine mammal related items, including:

Books	T-shirts
Videotapes	Sweatshirts
Posters	ACS patches
Pencils	Tote bags

Books for sale include Gray Whales, co-authored by noted naturalist and ACS member Alan Baldrige. Spectacular footage of dolphins and orcas is featured on the Bob Talbot videotapes.

T-shirts and sweatshirts are available in the following designs: gray whales, Celebration of Whales (design by Robin Makowski) and Whales of the World.

ACS members will receive 10% off the purchase price of all items purchased at the December 2 meeting. Your purchase of one or more of these items will help support the conservation and educational pursuits of your local ACS chapter. ■



## WHERE WILL YOU WATCH GRAY WHALES THIS WINTER?

Everyone knows about superb views of the gray whale migration from Point Lobos and from cliffs along the Big Sur coast. So how about getting a different perspective, learning a little more about whales, and helping others enjoy them -- at Point Sur Light Station? From the "top of the rock" there is an unparalleled feeling of vastness and a magnificent view of the mighty Pacific swells and unmarked ocean expanse that the gray whales travel.



Members of the Monterey Bay Chapter of the American Cetacean Society have been whalewatch guides alongside the history docents of Point Sur Light Station during January, February, and March for several years. In the past year, the State Parks ranger position that provided structure for the docent program was eliminated. Volunteers have carried on the responsibility of the weekend tours and are asking for our help again. They will welcome an ACS whalewatcher on any of the tours: Saturday morning, Saturday afternoon, and Sunday morning during January, February, and March.

If you would like to help, contact Esta Lee Albright, 200 Dunecrest #2, Monterey 93940, (408) 375-1658.



## ELECTION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ACS MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER

The election for 1994 Officers and Board of Directors of the Monterey Bay Chapter of ACS will take place at the December 2 general meeting. Candidates are:

Jo Guerrero	President
Libby Osnes-Erie	Vice-President
Deborah Oglesby	Recording Secretary
Scott MacDonald	Treasurer
Merilyn Georgevich	Membership Secretary
Alan Baldridge	Board member (Program chair)
Chuck Haugen	Board member (Newsletter editor)
Marian La Rosa	Board member (Newsletter mailing)
Esta Lee Albright	Board member (Beachwatch coordinator)
Debbie Ternullo	Board member (Special events coordinator)

As immediate Past President, Diane Glim will automatically be a 1994 board member. Scientific advisors appointed to the board are Alan Baldridge, Tom Kieckhefer, Jerry Loomis, Steven Webster, Tom Williams and Jud Vandever. ■



### \$500 CONTRIBUTION TO ROBERT BETHEL FUND RECEIVED

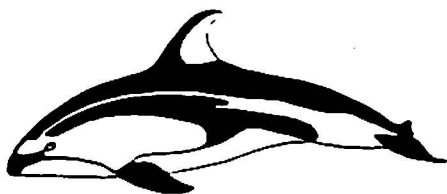
An anonymous donor has contributed \$500 to the Robert Bethel Fund. The Fund was initiated in 1990 as a gift from Alice Bethel in memory of her husband, Robert. The capital is invested, and the earnings are used to award an annual research grant, the Robert Bethel Grant.

Alice and Bob Bethel joined our chapter in 1983. Robert pursued his interest in marine mammals and love of learning by attending classes, then shared this knowledge by volunteering as a docent at Point Lobos and the Aquarium as well being active in Beachwatch and other Chapter activities.

While contributors to the Robert Bethel Fund may remain anonymous, the recipients of the Robert Bethel Grant are well known. Tom Norris will share his research on hump-back whales at the December 2 Chapter Meeting. Daniela Maldini will present her findings on bottlenose dolphins at a meeting in 1994.

A contribution to the Robert Bethel Fund is truly a gift that keeps on giving. Each dollar placed in the Fund remains with the Chapter forever, earning interest to fund research grants. You can become a participant by mailing a contribution at any time, in any amount, to: ACS; P.O. Box HE; Pacific Grove, CA 93950. Make checks payable to ACS, with Robert Bethel Fund on the memo line. ■

- Anne Bloxom



### SPECIAL THANKS TO 1992-1993 BOARD MEMBERS

Heartfelt appreciation goes to the outgoing board members of the Monterey Bay Chapter of the American Cetacean Society. Their considerable time, effort and energy has helped to keep our chapter strong despite uncertain times.

Special thanks goes to Evelyn Hesse for her outstanding job as editor of Soundings. This issue will be Evelyn's last, and we appreciate her efforts in making Soundings such a quality newsletter.

I would not have survived my term as president were it not for the dedication of outgoing secretary, Anne Bloxom. Anne has done a phenomenal job behind the scenes helping to keep the board on track and providing her intelligent perspective on issues.

How can you thank charter board members with their wealth of chapter background information? Many thanks to Mary Rodriguez and Sheila Baldrige.

Past president Jim Willoughby has enlightened us many times on important conservation issues.

Treasurer Jack Starr has taken on the myriad responsibilities of his office, and his efforts are appreciated.

Jo Guerrero, Marilyn Georgevich, Alan Baldrige, Marian La Rosa, Esta Lee Albright and I plan to stay on as board members. Everyone has worked very hard to ensure the success of our chapter, and the old board looks forward to the input and participation of the new board members. ■

- Diane Glim

## HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE NOVEMBER 4 BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

### Treasurer's report:

- Income was \$5,958; expenses were \$2,137 (Aug. 1 - Nov. 4).
- Our current checkbook balance is \$7,662.
- The Aug. 21 Marine Mammal Trip earned \$2,175; final pledge payments from the Randy Puckett Art Show totaled \$1,980.
- The Robert Bethel Fund earnings can pay the full 1994 grant.

### 1994 research grants:

- Proposal deadline is Nov. 15. Review Committee will make recommendations for Board approval at first 1994 meeting.

### Program Committee report:

- Four topics considered for early 1994: Bottlenose dolphins; harbor seals; killer whales; and Guadalupe fur seals.

### ACS National:

- Diane presented a written report on National Board Meeting.
- Strongest chapters are: Los Angeles; Monterey; Orange County.
- Discussed and reported to ACS on three National issues:
  - Education goals and priorities;
  - statement concerning cetaceans in captivity;
  - proposed changes to National Bylaws.

### Special Events Coordinator:

- Debbie Ternullo was appointed as Special Events Coordinator. This will be a voting Board position.

### Chapter retail sales:

- Carol Maehr has volunteered to be Retail Sales Coordinator.

### Gray Whale Education Project:

- Classroom programs will be held the second week of January.
- Whalewatching boat trips will be the third week of January.
- Chapter members have volunteered for all needed positions.

### Other Board business and actions:

- Jud Vandevere will be our chapter's nominee for a position on the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Advisory Council.
- Anne Bloxom drafted a guideline for Chapter & Board business.
- Esta Lee Albright & Milos Radakovich drafted a Marine Mammal Flyer for use in public education.
- Will try to schedule Sunday, January 9 for gray whale trip.
- Accepted offer of a fundraising cruise on the Nautilus underwater viewing vessel. April or May would be best time.
- Rejected offer of Monterey Brewing Company to endorse their Save the Whale Pale Ale in exchange for % of their profits.
- Will display at Native American Environmental Fair, Nov. 6.
- Our non-profit postage permit does not allow mail forwarding. Paid to have "Address correction requested" printed on our last newsletter to detect members not receiving newsletters.

### Thanks to the outgoing Officers and Board members:

- For their hard work and dedication on behalf of ACS. ■
- Anne Bloxom

**MARINE MAMMAL CENTER COLLABORATES WITH**  
**U.C. DAVIS SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE**



Scientists from The Marine Mammal Center and the University of California at Davis School of Veterinary Medicine have begun a collaborative study of the growth and development and health problems in wild marine mammals. The new program, called the International Program for Marine Mammal Health (IPMMH), is dedicated exclusively to the advancement of scientific knowledge through the development of new diagnostic and treatment procedures in a rehabilitation setting. Launched with \$200,000 in seed money from the Marin Community Foundation, the program will be based at The Marine Mammal Center near Sausalito. The Center hopes to sustain the program with additional research grants and private funding.

"IPMMH will be the first program of its kind to combine the biological and medical knowledge of wildlife specialists with the cellular and molecular techniques used by academic scientific specialists," says Dr. Jeffrey Stott, Associate Professor of Immunology at Davis. "It's very unique in that we're building a bridge between wildlife rehabilitation and biomedical research," adds Dr. David Ferrick, Assistant Professor of Immunology at U.C. Davis. Dr. Davis continues, "In recent years we have developed advanced scientific technologies that promote the understanding of the biological and physical processes of humans. But these technologies are rarely applied to the study of marine mammal health because it's difficult to collect daily information on individual animals in the wild."

"The significance of this program" says Krista Hanni, a biologist and The Marine Mammal Center's Science Director, "is that the advancement of this science will take place at The Center -- where animals, in need of care, will benefit directly."

The goals of the program are to conduct quality research to provide invaluable and critical information that wildlife managers can use to fortify assessment of wildlife populations and the ecosystem as a whole. As policy at The Marine Mammal Center dictates, no study will take place that does not contribute to the improvement of patients' health as well as the rehabilitation process as a whole. The program will also provide the unique opportunity for graduate science and veterinary students at U.C. Davis to gain experience in wildlife medicine.

In announcing the grant for the project, Marin Community Foundation President Stephen M. Dobbs said, "We welcome the opportunity to support this unique scientific venture between The Marine Mammal Center and the University of California at Davis. It is an exciting prospect to anticipate the cooperative advancement of this new science. This work will lead us to better understand, and hopefully lessen, the impact of human activity upon the natural world." ■

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The Marine Mammal Center, a private, non-profit organization, rescues and rehabilitates marine mammals that strand along the northern and central California coastline. The Center's science program provides information derived from routine medical treatment to the scientific community worldwide. The Center's Education programs provide information to the general public.

# MONTEREY BAY AREA MARINE MAMMAL SIGHTINGS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 10/25/93

Compiled by Richard Ternullo

There was little difference during the first two weeks of this month compared to last month: nearly no humpback or blue whales were seen, minke whales were abundant inshore, and common dolphin are the most numerous and frequently sighted small cetacean. During the last two weeks of the period, however, humpback whales are becoming more common as the migration season approaches. Blue whales remain very scarce. There have been surface swarms of krill at Pt. Sur, Soquel Canyon, and off Cypress Pt. However, no baleen whales have been feeding on the krill. The humpbacks prefer to feed on anchovies at depths of 250-500'.

The best sighting of the month is the Cuvier's beaked whales by Oceanic Society Expeditions. Best fish to appear are short-fin mako sharks off Pt. Sur, bluefin tuna 10-50 miles SW of Pt. Pinos, and Dolphin (the fish), C. hippurus, caught aboard the Ranger 85 off San Francisco. Skipjack tuna were also caught that day. All the fish reflect the warmer waters of recent years.

## TABLE OF SIGHTINGS

### CETACEANS:

<u>Animals</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Obs</u>	<u>Date</u>
----------------	-----------------	------------	-------------

#### HUMPBACK WHALES:

1	6 mi SW Moss Landing	LO	9/26
1	7 mi S Santa Cruz	OSE	9/27
1	4 mi SW Moss Landing	TJ	10/01
1	7.5 mi S Santa Cruz	MBA	10/11
2	Off Davenport	GG	10/15
2	2 mi W Pt Pinos	BL	10/19
5	6.5 mi S Santa Cruz	RT	10/20
1	2.5 mi W Soberanes Rk	NL	10/23
3	18.5 mi SW Pt. Pinos	SHJ	10/23
1	Cypress Pt. buoy	BL	10/24
3	5.5 mi SW Santa Cruz	SHJ	10/24

#### BLUE WHALES:

2	.5 mi W Pt. Lobos	OSE	9/29
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#### MINKE WHALES:

There have been 16 sightings of 1-3 minke whales from north of Pacific Grove, Asilomar, Cypress Pt., Pt. Lobos, Rocky Pt. and Pt. Sur. The stranded minke whale found on Marina Beach on 10/6 is probably a killer whale victim. The wounds described to me suggest a close parallel to the description given for an attack on a minke whale in British Columbia (Hancock, 1965). If so, this is the first record of a minke whale used as a food item on

Monterey Bay, although there are 17 reports from other areas (Jefferson, 1991).



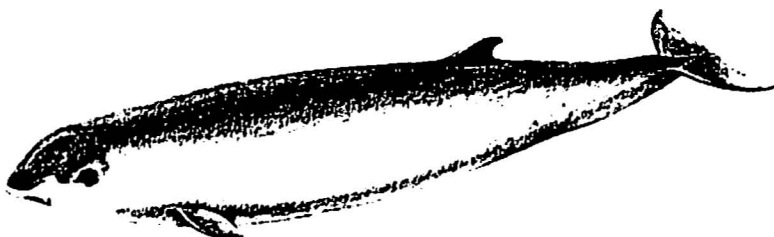
Minke whale

#### KILLER WHALES:

5	6 mi W Cypress Pt.	OSE	9/29
Killed and ate an unidentified food item, probably a pinniped.			
2	3 mi W Pt. Lobos	RR	10/10

#### CUVIER'S BEAKED WHALES:

6-8	11 mi W Pt. Pinos	OSE	10/14
This group contained two calves.			
The first report of Cuvier's beaked whale calves in Monterey Bay.			



Cuvier's beaked whale

#### COMMON DOLPHIN:

There are 36 sightings of common dolphin for this period. There are at least 5 sightings of the short-beaked form. Common dolphin have been seen nearly anywhere in the bay from north of Santa Cruz, off Pacific Grove, down to Carmel Bay and Pt. Sur. Sightings have been as far offshore as 35 miles. Herd size has been from 5 to 5000 of the long-beaked form (D.bairdi) and 75 to 2500 for the short-beaked form (D.delphis).



Common dolphin

#### PACIFIC WHITE-SIDED DOLPHIN:

20-30	Carmel Bay	OSE	10/04
8-10	Carmel Bay	OSE	10/06
50	1.5 mi W Soberanes Pt	RO	10/24

#### RISSE'S DOLPHIN:

20-30	2 mi S Cypress Pt.	OSE	10/07
500	8 mi W Pt. Joe	OSE	
50	Off Yankee Pt.	TS	10/10
8-10	10 mi W Cypress Pt.	NL	10/10
20	10 mi SW Pt. Pinos	OSE	10/11
20	8.5 mi SW Santa Cruz	OSE	10/14
100	6 mi NW Pt. Pinos	OSE	10/14
200	7 mi NW Pt. Pinos	OSE	10/15
200	11 mi W Pt. Pinos	SHJ	10/16
150	8 mi NW Pt. Pinos	WW	10/20

Combined with 20 northern right whale dolphin.

#### DALL'S PORPOISE:

There are 34 sightings of Dall's porpoise, all near canyon edges throughout the bay. Most sightings are groups of 3-5. There have been associations of up to 50, composed of subgroups of 3-5.

#### HARBOR PORPOISE:

2	1 mi W Del Monte Bch	SHJ	10/08
2	2 mi W Marina Beach	SHJ	10/10
13	3 mi NW Del Monte Bch	OSE	10/16

#### PINNIPEDS

##### CALIFORNIA SEA LION:

About 25-30 refuse to abandon the breakwater while repairs are in progress. About 500 have found alternate haulouts.

##### HARBOR SEAL:

All along the coast from Monterey harbor to Pt. Lobos.

##### NORTHERN ELEPHANT SEAL:

There were five sightings this month, mostly about 4-15 miles offshore.

##### NORTHERN FUR SEAL:

There were four sightings, all more than 5 miles offshore.

#### FISSIPEDS

##### CALIFORNIA (SOUTHERN) SEA OTTER:

Found in the same habitat as harbor seals. However, there are about 30-60 off Del Monte Beach to Fort Ord, living quite comfortably without the benefit of a kelp bed.

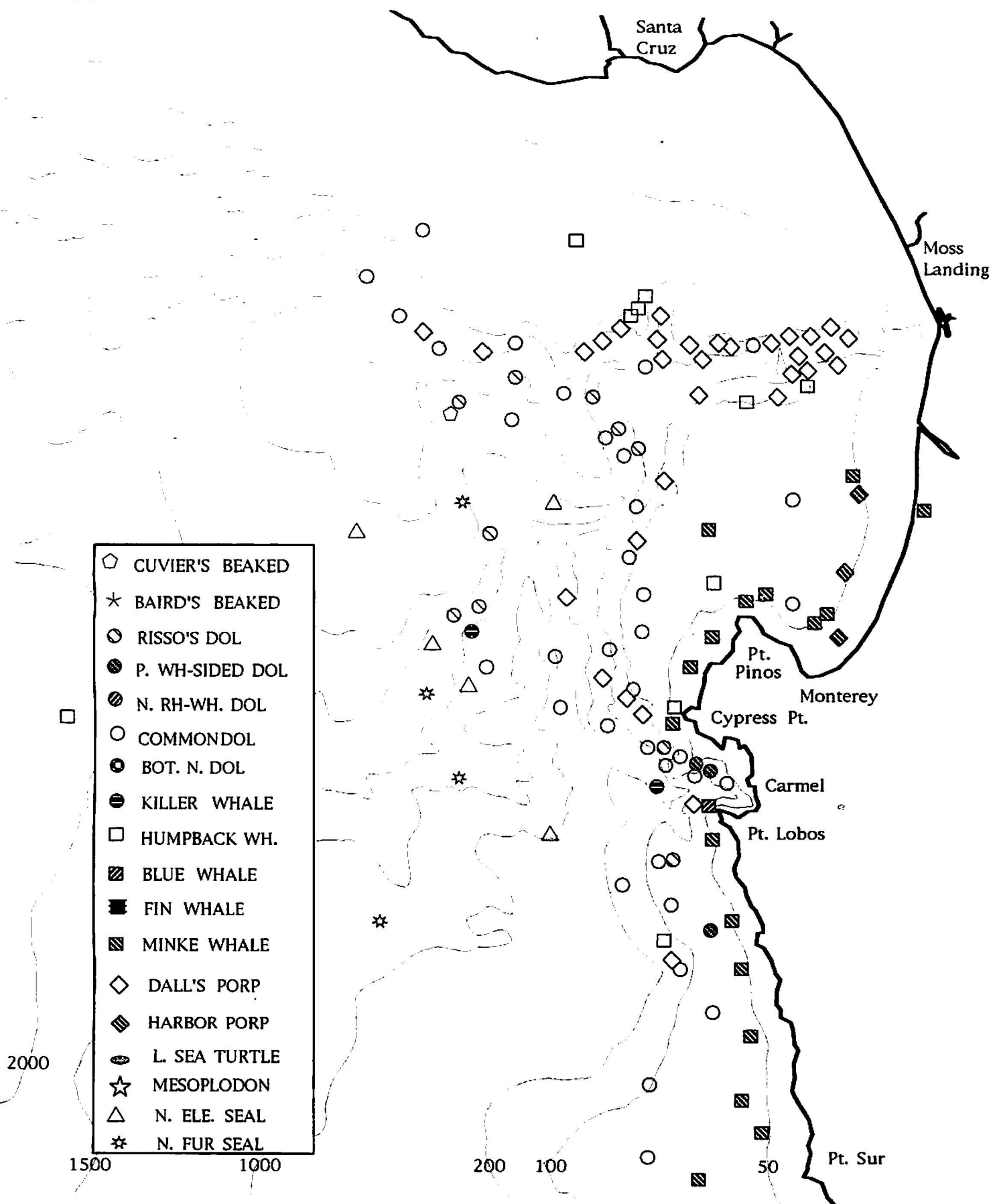
#### OBSERVERS:

GG - G. Goulart, TJ - T. Jones, BL - B. Lucas, NL - N. Lemon, LO - L. Oliver, RO - R. Ortiz, RR - R. Randazzo, TS - T. Sullivan, RT - R. Ternullo, WW - W. Williamson, MBA - Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute (MBARI), OSE - Oceanic Society Expeditions, SHJ - Shearwater Journeys.

#### SIGHTING LOCATION CHART

Locations of sightings are marked on the chart on the following page. Isobaths (contour lines of ocean depth) are in meters. ■

# CHART OF MARINE MAMMAL SIGHTINGS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 10/25/93





## CONSERVATION COMMENTARY

By Jim Willoughby, Conservation Chairman

### A CRITICAL YEAR FOR MARINE MAMMALS

Three major umbrella laws are the foundation for the progress made in protecting marine mammals. They are the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). The first two laws have particularly strong sanctions against taking (capturing or killing) threatened or endangered species. The courts have ruled that no incidental take of any marine mammal can be authorized for a fishery that has more than a remote possibility of taking an endangered or threatened marine mammal. But a dilemma exists for the commercial fishermen who say they cannot live with this interpretation of the law and still have a viable and legal industry. Marine mammals frequently die as a result of being entangled in fishing gear and become statistics known as "incidental takes." Technically, a zero amount is the only acceptable level for the "incidental take" of marine mammals in a strict interpretation of the law.

In 1988 commercial fishing and environmental interests agreed to a five-year interim exemption to the restrictions on taking of endangered species provided that additional observer programs be initiated and other scientific data be collected to enable Congress to determine what, if any, "incidental take" could be permitted after the five-year period. A national marine environmental organization, Center for Marine Conservation (CMC), maintains that the marine mammal exemption period has not borne fruit as was expected. It claims that vessel registration and reporting varied from 100% in some fisheries to 0 in others. Because the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) was unable to quantify the number of vessels engaged

in each fishery, the accuracy of fishermen reporting their interactions with marine mammals, and total mortality figures, the data proved to be unreliable.

Another environmental watchdog organization, Marine Mammal Protection Coalition, has defined the problem by stating, "in order to gather data, the interim exemption program has allowed fishers to incidentally kill any number of marine mammals as long as the deaths are reported to NMFS. In the five years of the program, up to 100,000 marine mammals have died annually in human interactions, and three stocks of marine mammals have been proposed or accepted for listing under the Endangered Species Act. Two additional stocks have suffered significant losses and may be proposed for listings in the near future." The NMFS placed observers on some vessels to monitor marine mammal interaction and report their observations. The observer programs found that vessel owners significantly under-reported their kill rates.

This is a critical year for the protection of marine mammals including whales, porpoises, seals, sea lions, walruses, polar bears, sea otters and manatees. The interim period of the MMPA, set up five years ago, was scheduled to end this past September, however it has been extended for another six months until April, 1994. The extension became necessary in July when Merchant Marine Committee Chairman Gary Studds (D.-Maine), introduced H.R. 2760, a six-year reauthorization of the Fisheries Interactions Sections of the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

No further action was taken because of the August Congressional recess. However, this piece of legislation has stimulated serious debate and environmental groups claim it has many shortcomings and deficiencies. Their concerns center mainly around sections that deal with vessel registration, observer coverage, killing of seals and sea lions to protect commercial interests and the killing of endangered species in fishing gear.

Congress now has six months to review H.R. 2760 which replaces Section 114 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act and authorizes an interim exemption program. Some of the principal components of the bill are:

1. Prioritize all marine mammal stocks that are sustaining the most critical levels of kill.
2. Require annual registration of all vessels that interact with marine mammals listed as threatened or endangered or considered critical stock because of high levels of mortalities.
3. Require observers on these vessels in order to monitor the level of mortality. Vessels

that interact with critical stock would be subject to 20% observer coverage, and vessels that have high levels of interaction with less critical stock would be subject to 10% observer coverage.

4. Establish regional conservation teams that would look at the fishing industries in their regions and numbers of marine mammals being killed and recommend time-lines and methods to reduce mortality.
5. Establish a pinniped task force. This task force would review requests to intentionally kill seals and sea lions that are eating salmon and interfering with salmon fisheries.
6. Under special circumstances, permit the killing of specific numbers of endangered species.

Whatever the outcome of this protracted legislative debate, Congress must walk a tightrope; balancing the concerns of marine environmentalists with one of America's most fundamental livelihoods, that of fishing. ■

### NORTHERN RIGHT WHALE HABITATS PLANNED

The government plans to designate strategic waters from Massachusetts to Florida as "critical habitats" for the severely endangered northern right whales, which scientists say may need 150 years to recover from killings during the whaling era.

The proposed critical habitats, authorized under the 1973 Endangered Species Act, carry no new enforcement or penalties to protect the whales.

Rather, they would trigger a much more rigorous process under which federal agencies would have to consult with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

before taking actions that could impact the whales or disrupt their feeding and breeding habits.

The estimated 300-350 right whales in the North Atlantic have been protected under the International Whaling Commission since 1949, and under the U.S. Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act. But an NMFS recovery plan said the species was so heavily hunted until the 1930s that "it is the large whale species most in danger of becoming extinct." ■

Source: ACS/LA Newsletter Oct 1993, from a Denver Post article by Ken Miller.

## THANK YOU, VOLUNTEERS

The Monterey Bay Chapter of ACS would like to thank the following people --

for helping with the ACS booth  
at Long Marine Lab  
on October 10:

Esta Lee Albright  
Allegra Bukojemsky  
Marian LaRosa  
Milos Radakovich

for helping with the ACS booth at the  
Native American/Environmental Fair  
on November 6:

Anne and Bruce Bloxom  
Allegra Bukojemsky  
Diane, Bernie and Ayla Glim  
Evelyn Hesse



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## AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER 1993 BOARD MEMBERS

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Member at Large:	Mary Rodriguez 12 Castro Rd, M	375-5931

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Jerry Loomis	Route 1, Box 62, C	625-2120
Steven Webster	210 Asilomar Ave, PG	373-7676(home), 647-4864 (work)
Tom Williams	23810 Fairfield Pl, C	375-5570
Jud Vandever	93 Via Ventura, M	372-6001

C=Carmel (93923), Cas=Castroville (95012), M=Monterey (93940),  
PB=Pebble Beach (93953), PG=Pacific Grove (93950), S=Seaside (93955)

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## SOUNDINGS

The November/December 1993 SOUNDINGS was edited and produced by Evelyn Hesse and mailed by Marian and Frank LaRosa. Contributors were Esta Lee Albright, Alan Baldrige, Anne Bloxom, Chuck Haugen, Evelyn Hesse, Richard Ternullo, and Jim Willoughby. Illustration on p. 1 by Robin Makowski, on pages 7 and 8 by Phil Schuyler (from Marine Mammals of California).

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## MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

The objectives of the American Cetacean Society include engaging in educational, conservational and scientific pursuits for the purpose of expanding scientific knowledge of whales, dolphins, porpoises and related creatures. The Monterey Bay Chapter meets at 7:30 p.m. on the last Thursday of each month, at Hopkins Marine Station. Meetings and activities feature cetacea and various aspects of the marine environment. For additional information concerning ACS membership, contact Marilyn Georgevich, 394-0514.

### AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

#### Type of Membership, Annual Dues:

_____ Patron, \$500	_____ Active, \$ 35
_____ Contributing, \$250	_____ Family, \$ 45
_____ Supporting, \$ 75	_____ Foreign, \$ 45
	_____ Student, \$ 25

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## AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY



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